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TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Coal Mine Disaster Near Dresden, Saxony.

Over Three Hundred and Twenty Persons Instantly Killed.

Reported Agreement Between Spain and America Regarding Cuba.

Demand of the Captain-General of Madrid for a King.

Proposed Canal to Connect the Baltic and North Seas.

SAXONY.

An Appalling Disaster Near Dresden—Over Three Hundred Persons Reported Killed.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A dreadful accident occurred yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain districts near this city.

The loss of life was appalling. Over 300 persons were killed outright. No particulars are at hand, but the accident is said to have been attributable to the stormy weather.

Further Particulars of the Mine Disaster—More than Three Hundred Bodies Taken from the Ruins Dead.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, Aug. 3—Evening.

The accounts of the explosion in the mines have not been exaggerated. Three hundred and twenty-one dead have been counted. The scenes in the neighborhood of the mines are heartrending.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

Reported Proposed Agreement on the Cuban Question—Arrangement of Preliminaries.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3, (via French Cable.)

The London *Times*, this morning, in its money article, says there are strong rumors that the preliminaries of an agreement between Spain and the United States, with respect to Cuba, have been arranged.

SPAIN.

A Straightforward Statement from the Captain-General of Madrid—A King Demanded—The Result of the Revolution Unsatisfactory.

MADRID, VIA THE FRENCH CABLE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Captain-General of Madrid has addressed a letter to Regent SERRANO and General PRIM, in which he says: "I took part in the revolution hoping to see morality, law and justice succeed to former abuses. It is now ten months since the revolution was accomplished. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuses, widespread immorality, deplorable anarchy prevail—disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The Constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a King is indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider the question, I shall abandon all hope as to the consolidation of the revolution and retire to private life."

This letter was read in the Council of Ministers, and created a profound impression.

Disquieting State of Affairs—Gloomy Prospects.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A letter from Madrid says that the state of affairs in that country is disquieting. There is no prospect ahead but gloom and confusion. The Government has no fears of the success of the Carlists, but does not think that all is lost for Prince ASTURIAS.

More Fights and Defeats of the Carlists—Violence of the Volunteers in Madrid.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

There have been several encounters between the Government troops and the Carlist insurgents, in all of which the latter have been beaten. A number of the insurgents have been killed and wounded, and many have been taken prisoners.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 3. (By the French Cable.)

The volunteers are behaving with great violence, and the civil and judicial authorities are powerless to check them. The journalists of Madrid have held a meeting to protest against the acts of the volunteers.

GERMANY.

Proposed Ship Canal Through Schleswig-Holstein—The Baltic and North Sea to be Connected.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The preliminary surveys for a ship canal through Schleswig-Holstein, to connect the Baltic and the North Seas, have been completed. It is thought the Prussian Government will undertake the work.

FRANCE.

The Proposed Reforms—Speech of M. Rouher in the Senate—Reading of the "Senatus Consultum"—Additional Provisions.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

At the opening of the session of the Senate yesterday, M. ROUHER made an address. He referred to the duty devolved upon that body of examining the proposed reforms, and said they should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter upon this discussion with the firm intention of interpreting the will of the country, and that by the combined efforts of the Government and the Senate a more genuine harmony would be established between the powers of the State and the institutions of the Empire, and both would acquire renewed strength, lustre and popularity. In conclusion he expressed profound regret at the death of their late President, M. TROPLONG.

The *Senatus Consultum* was then read. In addition to the provisions telegraphed last night, it prescribes that Ministers are to depend only on the Emperor and will continue to deliberate in council under his presidency. They are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, but can only be impeached by the Senate. A Minister, whether a member of the Senate or of the Corps Legislatif, has a right to be present at the debates in either Chamber.

The Minister of Justice made some explanations to the Senate which were of a very liberal character. The Senate has adjourned until Thursday next, when it will meet to appoint a Committee of ten to consider the *Senatus Consultum*.

Comments of the London Telegraph on the Political Situation.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The *Daily Telegraph* says France has now entered on a career of national development unexampled at any previous stage of her national existence. The Emperor now assumes the character of a constitutional Sovereign, under circumstances which encourage us to hope for the success of an enterprise fraught with immense consequences, not for France only, but for the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coming International Boat Race—Practice of the Harvards—Press Comments on the "Harvard Style."

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The coming international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews is still a matter of great interest. The Press of London generally comment unfavorably on the style of the Harvard crew. The *News* to-day has an article on the subject, wherein the writer hopes the "weather will be all that either crew could desire; that the water will be smooth, the way clear, the steamers distanced, and the best boat the first to pass the winning post."

The Harvard crew were out again last evening on the Thames. They used a boat of the London Club on this occasion, and their practice was much better than before. They attained a higher rate of speed than with their own boat.

The American yacht *Dauntless* is in the harbor of Cowes.

Arrival of the American Minister to Portugal at Southampton.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, the new American Minister to Portugal, arrived to-day at Southampton.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Recent Wreck of the Bark Ontario—Safety of the Captain and Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Captain KENDRICK and crew, of the bark *Ontario*, from New-York for Melbourne, which was abandoned at sea on May 30, have been saved and landed at Mauritius.

CUBA.

News from Insurrectionary Sources—Strength of the Cubans—Results of Quesada's Movements—General Jordan's Department.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Letters have been received in this city from the leaders of the Cubans dated the 26th ult. These letters give the following items of news from the insurrectionary districts: The recent engagements have placed in the hands of the Republican leaders a large number of prisoners, and they are now in a position to prevent the wholesale massacre of Cubans and their friends, which have taken place through the power of the volunteer organization, as it is understood that the prisoners in the hands of the revolutionists would be held as hostages for the proper treatment of the Cubans who might be captured in battle. This fact has caused a cessation of the instant execution of prisoners, which has hitherto been the policy of the Spanish commanders.

General QUESADA has completely destroyed all communication between Puerto Principe and the coast and the telegraphic communication with Havana, and were it not for the unhealthy condition of the city he would have occupied it some time ago. Every effort of General LETONA to open communication has been defeated, and in these attempts the Spanish loss has been treble that of the Cubans. The loss of the Spaniards in these encounters is so great that it is reported the effective force of General LETONA at Nuevitas and the entire district does not exceed 4,000 men, while that of General QUESADA is near 9,000 men, in good discipline and well armed, and fully prepared for a forward movement when the healthy condition of the country adjacent to the coast will permit.

There have been a number of minor contests in General JORDAN'S district. In each case the Spaniards have been the aggressors, but in every instance they have been repulsed with great loss, while the Cubans have suffered but little. At Villa Clara the loss of the Spanish was over 300, together with their arms, ammunition wagons, ordnance and provision trains.

In another engagement near Trinidad the regular and volunteer troops, who had been sent out to take possession of certain "marked" plantations, were driven back and the forces almost destroyed. The number of killed and wounded is reported at eighty-five, and that of prisoners 300. The number of Spanish troops engaged in this fight was near 1,800, while that of the Cubans, who were guarding the plantations, numbered only 700 men.

General JORDAN reports himself and troops in excellent condition, and asserts that his command is equal to three times the same number of those who oppose him. They are well organized, well drilled, and fight like demons. His force is daily increasing by recruits from the former slaves and the Spanish regular troops. He expresses entire confidence in success.

Proposed Suppression of the Contraband Trade—Fight Near Cinque Villas.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The journals are discussing the increase of the contraband trade between Havana and the rebel forces, and urge strong measures for its suppression.

The steamer *Washington*, of the Transatlantic Company's line, arrived this morning from St. Nazaire and sailed at 2 P. M. for Vera Cruz.

A detachment of Spanish troops, while engaged in a reconnoissance near Cinque Villas, met a party of insurgents. A fight followed, in which thirty of the rebels were killed.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Tybee at Puerto Plata—A Battle Imminent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The latest intelligence from St. Domingo is to the 24th ult.

The steamer *Tybee* had arrived at Puerto Plata. Some of her passengers were engaged in examining the mineral resources of the country.

A battle was imminent between the forces of President BAEZ and Ex-President CABRAL.

VENEZUELA.

Preparations of the Federals for a Movement.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Dates from Carraccas to the 24th ult. are at hand. The Federal forces are preparing to attack Governor PULGAR at Maracaibo.

The Cheney Case in Chicago—The Injunction Against the Ecclesiastical Court—Vice-President Colfax.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Judge JAMESON rendered a decision to-day against the dissolution of the injunction against the Ecclesiastical Court. The attorneys on both sides of the case had a consultation immediately after the opinion had been rendered and the counsel for the Bishop requested leave to file an amended bill before the Supreme Court, at the September term. The Supreme Court will not reach a decision before January next.

Vice-President COLFAX and party will leave here to-morrow morning for the Pacific coast *via* the Pacific Railroad.

Exposition of Textile Fabrics in Cincinnati—Annual Fair of the Tobacco Trade.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A great exposition of textile fabrics opened this morning in two adjacent store-rooms for three stories, in SINTON'S magnificent new block. They are filled with goods. The variety of articles is great, and the quality very fine.

Business men inspecting them, confess that hitherto they had been ignorant of the extent and perfection of the woolen manufactures in the West. Entries have been made by actual manufacturers with very few exceptions. Three thousand articles now entered will be on exhibition to-morrow. About 5,000 persons visited the rooms yesterday. Chicago, Detroit, New-York, New-Orleans and other cities, have sent correspondents.

The fourth annual fair of the Tobacco Trade Association of Cincinnati commenced to-day. Six hundred and twenty-five hogsheads of tobacco, all fine grades, were exhibited, and $45,000 in premiums awarded. The quantity was not so great as last year, but the quality of the leaf is better. This is what the Association desire.

POLITICAL.

Reported Plan of the Stokes Party in Tennessee—An Independent Legislature and Government.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The *Courier-Journal* has advices from Nashville, purporting to be from a reliable source, making some startling disclosures concerning the plans of the Stokes Party in Tennessee. These advices assert that it is the intention of General STOKES to assemble a Legislature of his own at Nashville, to organize a separate State Government, and to call upon General COOPER, of the militia, for his assistance. General COOPER is said to be committed to the conspiracy, as well as the Federal officeholders and the Republican municipal authorities of Nashville. A part of the scheme is attributed to HORACE MAYNARD, but it is said to have the approval of BOUTWELL and other Republican leaders at Washington. In lieu of the militia, which are disbanded, General COOPER expects to be backed up by the Grand Army of the Republic. The object of this movement is to create a conflict calling for the interposition of Congress, which will be memorialized in regard to the subject. It is expected that the Administration will protect General STOKES and party until Congress meets.

Alabama Election—The Conservative Ticket Victorious in Mobile, the Radical in Montgomery.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The vote in this city, for Congress, is as follows: MANN, (Conservative,) 4,108; BUCK, (Radical,) 2,848; MANN'S majority, 1,260. PROSQUAER, (Democrat,) is elected to the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

This city gives BUCKLEY, (Radical,) for Congress, 3,082, and WORTHY, (Democrat,) 1,015; BUCKLEY'S majority, 2,067.

THE TURF.

The Brighton Races, England—Opening Day.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Brighton races opened to-day, with a fair attendance.

The Brighton Stakes, of 15 sovereigns each, was won by b. f. *Winifred*, beating b. c. *Vanichka*, second, and ch. c. *Robespierre* third. Nine started, and the betting was three to one against the winner; five to one against *Vanichka*, and ten to one against *Robespierre*.

The Marine Stakes, of 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, was won by bl. c. *Neuchatel*, beating *Ironmaster*, second, and *Historian* third. The betting at the start was six to one against the winner; even on *Ironmaster*, and twenty to one against *Historian*. Six ran.

The Champagne Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, with 120 added, was won by b. c. *Suffolk*, beating b. c. *Blue Gown*, second, and ch. c. *Lumley* third. The betting was five to one against *Suffolk*, and three to one on *Blue Gown*. Four ran.

The Corporation Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. BEVILL'S colt by *Thormanby*, out of *Blue Bell*, beating Mr. BEATLEY'S colt, second, and Mr. REEVE'S br. f. *Patti* third. Seven ran.

Trotting at Saratoga—"White Fawn" Wins Three Straight Mile Heats—Time, 2:44, 2:43, 2:43 1-2.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

About 500 persons visited the Fair Ground Course this afternoon to see a trot of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for a purse of $400, between M. RODEN'S ch. g., W. ROBEY'S br. g. *Old Put*, and BEN MACE'S wh. g. *White Fawn*. *Old Put* was the favorite at the start at fifty to thirty-five, but the race was won in three heats by *White Fawn*. Time—2:44, 2:43, 2:43½. RODEN'S horse was withdrawn after the first heat. The whole affair gave great dissatisfaction, the result being evidently prearranged.

There are three races on the card for to-morrow. The first is the Travers Stakes for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, for which A. BELMONT'S b. c. *Glenelg*, R. W. CAMERON'S br. f. *Invercauld*, D. MCDANIEL'S b. f. *Oakleaf*, Mr. LITTELL'S bl. c. *Onyx* and M. H. SANFORD'S b. c. *King Henry* will run. *Glenelg* is the favorite at three to one against the field. The second race is the mile and one-quarter dash, the starters being *Nemesis*, *Narragansett*, *Lancaster*, *Cotrill*, *Metairie*, *Jubal*, *Corsican* and *Alta Vela*, or *Banshee*. The pool betting is very heavy, *Nemesis*, the favorite being $625, *Cotrill* $450, *Narragansett* $380, *Lancaster* $300, *Banshee* $100, and the field, comprising *Jubal*, *Metairie* and *Corsican*, $60. For the Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, nine will probably start.

The Coming Meeting of the Buffalo Park Association—Preparations for the Occasion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Great interest is manifested in the annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association, to be held in this city next week, commencing on the 10th inst. A large number of fine horses will be in attendance, on exhibition and for sale. Rooms are being engaged in advance at the principal hotels. A large number of visitors are expected. Among the fast horses which arrived to-day were *American Girl*, *Lucy*, *Bradley*, *Confidence*, and two "green ones," in charge of DAN MACE; *Goldsmith Maid* and *Dot*, in charge of DOBLE, and *Henry*, from the West. A number of other fast horses are also on hand, in splendid condition. *Lady Thorne* is expected to-morrow. The trot for $10,000 will come off on Thursday, the 12th inst.

The American Dental Association—Annual Session at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The American Dental Association commenced its ninth annual session at the Union Hotel ball-room this morning. The Association was called to order by JONATHAN TAFT, of Cincinnati, President. Delegates were present from all parts of the country, including Vice-President HOMER JUDD, of St. Louis; Secretaries JAS. MCMANUS, of Hartford, and EDGAR PARK, of St. Louis; Treasurer W. H. GODDARD, of Louisville; also, leading dentists of Chicago, Detroit, New-Orleans, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

J. G. AMBLER, of New-York, made an address of welcome, which closed with a poem.

W. H. ATKINSON, of New-York, read a paper on dental pathology and surgery.

The afternoon session of the Dental Association, in Hathorn Hall, for the discussion of dental pathology was continued, Drs. ATKINSON, WETHERBEE, BUCKINGHAM, C. R. BUTLER and C. W. PIERCE participating.

The Coal Monopolies—Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens took place at the Court-house this evening to form an association to procure a supply of coal. Coal monopolies and combinations were denounced in most indignant terms as robbers and plunderers of the poor. The most prominent citizens of this place are engaged in the movement, and a determination is manifested to make the movement permanent, and agitate State and Congressional aid to break down the coal combinations now in existence. A Committee was appointed to draft articles of organization and incorporation.

THE VICE ROYALTY OF EGYPT.

The Imperial Firman Relative to Hereditary Succession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

As considerable interest has been excited by the movements of the Kedive of Egypt recently, below will be found a translation of the Firmans, by virtue of which he exercises vice-regal powers:

FIRMAN.

Having considered the demand you have submitted to me, in which you inform me that a modification of the order of succession established by the Firman, addressed to your ancestor, MEHEMED ALI-PACHA, dated on the 2d of the month of Rebiul-Akhir, 1257, conferring upon him the Government [illegible] of the Province of Egypt, and the transmission of the succession from father to son, in a direct line by primogeniture, would be favorable to the good administration of Egypt and the development of the well-being of the inhabitants of that Province—

Appreciating in all their extent the efforts you have made toward this end since your nomination to the Government-General of Egypt, which is one of the most important provinces of my Empire, as well as the fidelity and devotion of which you have never ceased to give me proofs; and wishing upon my part to give you a striking testimony of the good-will and entire confidence I accord to you, I have decided that henceforth the Government of Egypt and the annexed territories and dependencies shall be transmitted to your eldest son, and in the same manner to the eldest sons of his successors.

If the Governor-General leaves no male heir, the succession will fall to his eldest brother, and in default of brothers, to the eldest son of the eldest brother. This shall be hereafter the law of succession in Egypt. Moreover, the conditions contained in the foregoing Firman are, and remain always in force as heretofore; each one of the conditions will be constantly observed, and the maintenance of the privileges which flow from these conditions will depend upon the integral observance of each one of the obligations which they impose.

The pledges more recently accorded by my Imperial Government-General of Egypt to maintain 30,000 effective troops, to create a difference between the moneys coined in Egypt, in my Imperial name, and the other moneys of my Empire, to confer the civil grades of my Government as high as the rank of *Sanié*, (second rank of the first class,) are equally confirmed.

The law which interdicts the succession of the male descendents of the daughters of the Governors will be maintained in future as in past.

The tribute of 80,000 bourses, paid by Egypt into the Imperial Treasury, is increased to 150,000 bourses, commencing March, 1866.

My Imperial *Trade* being issued to put into execution the preceding conditions, the present Firman, bearing my Imperial signet, has been transmitted to you by my Chancellerie.

It is incumbent upon you, with that loyalty and zeal which characterize you, profiting by the knowledge you have acquired of the requirements of Egypt, to consecrate yourself to the good administration of that country; to labor to assure to the people entire security and tranquillity; and, recognizing the value of the pledge I have just given you of my Imperial favor, to observe with fidelity the conditions as established above.

Done 12th day of the month of Moharem, 1283.

FIRMAN.

As set forth in my Imperial Firman, relative to hereditary succession of the Viceroyalty of Egypt, the fundamental laws which are in force in other parts of my Empire will also be executed in Egypt, according to custom and justice.

These fundamental laws are not other than the general principles of my heart—*Humayoum* [illegible]; but as the interior administration of Egypt, and consequently the financial economique and other interests of the country are confided to the Government of Egypt, the said Government is authorized to make, under the title of internal revenue regulations, all arrangements which may be deemed necessary for the safety and development of these interests, and to conclude with foreign agents particular arrangements concerning only Customs, Police and transit.

As regards foreigners, the treaties concluded by my Government will be as heretofore equally in force in Egypt. These arrangements will have neither the character of international treaties or political documents. If they are not made in conformity to the basis indicated above and my essential right of sovereignty, they will be considered null and void. Whenever the Egyptian Government has any doubt in regard to the conformity of any of its arrangements with the basis indicated above, it will refer the subject to my Imperial Government. The special arrangements which shall be intervening in Egypt relative to Customs shall be submitted to my Sublime Porte; and my Imperial Government, in case of the conclusion of treaties of commerce with foreign Powers, will take the advice of the Government of Egypt, in order that the commercial interests of Egypt may be protected.

Done the 8th of Sepher, 1284.

Long Branch—The President's Leave-Taking—Scene in the Hotel Parlors.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The President was serenaded last night by the Stetson House Band. This morning he and his family took a short drive out, and returned to get ready to depart. At 1 o'clock the President entered the parlors to bid the guests of the Stetson House good-bye. Attorney-General BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the guests made a few remarks. The President, in response, stated that he regretted very much to leave them, and thanked the guests and his friends, also the proprietor, Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr., for the many courtesies extended to himself and family while at Long Branch. The time for departure having arrived, a grand handshaking was gone through with. The President and family then entered a coach and were driven to the depot. They will proceed to the residence of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, on the Hudson, and remain there a week.

President GRANT has bought the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. POTTER, on the Shore Road.

Lawlessness in Kentucky—The Regulators at Work—The Military to be Called out.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The *Evening Express* contains the following: We have reports from Casey County and that region. The Regulators, according to this rumor, have been at work and blood has again been shed. We are told that a gang of some thirty men made an attack on a house of one of the Rouse party in Casey, and shot and killed three men and one woman. There are no other particulars. This is the same gang that have been operating in Anderson, Mercer and adjoining counties.

An official order has been received from the Adjutant-General's office at Frankfort, addressed to Mayor ALLEN, of this city, to hold his battalion of militia in readiness for service. It is contemplated by the State authorities to send this militia to Boyle and Mercer Counties, to destroy the bands of roving Regulators that are depredating in that portion of the State.

Fire in Omaha—The Ways and Means Committee—Their Departure for the East—Indian Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Taylor House, in Omaha, was burned night before last. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $6,500.

The Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee, who left Omaha yesterday, will meet in Boston on the 20th of October, and report fully on the different subjects assigned to them.

General AUGUR returned from South Pass yesterday. Indian matters are quiet in that Department. Another expedition will leave Fort Sedgwick in a few days.

A man named P. LAMBERT, living near Canton, Mo., attempted to swim across the creek with his little boy upon his back a day or two ago. Both were drowned. A man named ROGERS attempted to save them, and he was also drowned.

The Weather in the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Heavy rains fell here this afternoon and evening.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The weather is cloudy, and heavy rains fell to-day. Wind southwest. Thermometer 79.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard at Halifax—Deaths at Sea.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Eighteen deaths from yellow fever occurred on board the man-of-war *Belipes* on her passage from Rio Grande to Halifax. Among the victims were the Commander and First Lieutenant. Another ship, the *Servecouts*, arrived to-day with fever on board.

End of the Shoemakers' Strike in Auburn, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The strike of the St. Crispin shoemakers' organizations of Auburn, numbering about 600 men, is practically at an end, the difficulties between manufacturers and workmen being harmoniously adjusted, and the men are now at work.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape from the Hudson Jail.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

PATRICK GAYNOR and PATRICK BRIEN, prisoners confined on a charge of robbery, attempted to escape from jail last night by cutting through the floor of their cell. They were detected and placed in irons.

Another Escape from Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Another convict escaped from Sing Sing Prison last night. This morning the guards were searching for him in every direction, but failed to find him. He was in for five years and ten months. His name has not been ascertained.

AQUATICS.

Royal Yacht Squadron—Opening Regatta—The Winner of the Queen's Prize.

COWES, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron commenced to-day. The first match was for the Queen's Prize, and was sailed over the old Queen's Course, a distance of fifty miles. It was a time race, on the Royal Yacht Squadron scale. There were eleven entries. The yachts started at 10 o'clock A. M., in a heavy mist, with occasional rain, and arrived in the following order:

Guinevere at 2:48 P. M.; *Aline* at 2:47 P. M.; *Egeria* at 2:53 P. M.; *Arrow* at 2:50 P. M.; *Vanguard* at 3:06 P. M.

By allowance of time the *Egeria* was declared the winner of the Queen's Prize, and the *Vanguard* second. The race was a fine one.

Regatta for the Championship of the Atalanta Club—Dr. Withers Retains the Belt.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer *William Tillamer* left the dock at the foot of Christopher-street with a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen on board, and steamed over to the Elysian Fields, adjacent to which lies the course of the "Hudson Amateur Rowing Association." The occasion for the assembling of the large concourse of spectators that lined the river shores and the numerous points available for sight-seeing, was the race for the champion belt of the Atalanta Boat Club. But little time was lost in perfecting the necessary preliminaries, and the three entries announced speedily fell into line. CHARLES A. PEVERELLI, Esq., was chosen referee, and Commodore BANKS, ALDEN A. SWAN and W. H. WEBSTER acted as judges for the contestants, respectively—RUSSELL WITHERS, E. LOSEE and WM. WALTERS. GEORGE ROAHR officiated as timekeeper.

An excellent start was effected, and the boats shot out well together, WALTERS having the choice of position, and taking the outside, LOSEE next and WITHERS on the shore line. At 100 yards from the starting point, WALTERS was observed to show in front, but speedily gave way to LOSEE, who rowed a dipping stroke, averaging forty-eight to the minute. At this point WITHERS fell to the rear, preferring to take the outside position, and thus avail himself of the strong tide-water of the outer stream. The move was a politic one, as WITHERS materially bettered his position, still bringing up the rear when off the coal dock, but making a good third to WALTERS, second. These relative positions were maintained until off the coal dock, when WALTERS yielded the second place to WITHERS, who, 100 yards beyond, closed up on LOSEE, and collared him. The latter spurting vigorously managed to hold his own until within 200 yards of the stake boat, when unable to live the pace, he fell back nearly two lengths. WALTERS here materially closed up the gap in front of him, rounding the stake boat about fifteen lengths in rear of the other two, and making a vigorous effort to better his position. For a hundred yards down the homestretch all three maintained their best pace, LOSEE gradually closing on WITHERS, until, when off the coal dock, both boats shot over the course side by side. In the bend near the oil dock, LOSEE, by keeping in too near shore, fell back a little and enabled WALTERS to close up a little, WITHERS increasing his lead to three lengths and rowing a powerful, telling stroke. From this point to the score these positions were maintained with but little variation, all three gamely spurting when off the "Fields," and finishing in tolerably close succession.

The time of the winner was 24 minutes 5 seconds. That of LOSEE 24 minutes 24 seconds, and that of WALTERS 24 minutes 38 seconds. This time may be justly considered as very fair, though it was clearly evident throughout the race that WITHERS rowed with scarce an effort, and finished the easiest of winners. LOSEE, when it is considered that he weighed but 108 pounds, may be looked on as a prodigy among oarsmen, his time surpassing that of many older and much heavier men than himself. WALTERS rowed a good though a losing race, his want of training fatally crippling his otherwise good chances of success. The champion belt of the Atalantas thus remains in the hands of its present possessor. The affair was a brilliant and complete success.

Bayonne Yacht Club Regatta.

The Bayonne Yacht Club held their third annual regatta yesterday. It was enjoyed to a certain extent by a small number of persons, but would have been a more thoroughly pleasant affair if proper arrangements had been made and carried out. The contest was open to vessels from all Clubs. Among those represented on the occasion were the Union, Eckford, Jersey City, Atlantic, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Oceanic and Columbia Clubs. The prizes consisted of various amounts of money, amounting in the aggregate to $830. The starting point was from a stake-boat off Pamrapo, on the Jersey coast, to and round Fort Lafayette, thence to and round a stake-boat off Oyster Island in the harbor, thence to and round the home stake-boat. This course was repeated, making a total of about twenty-eight miles. There were twenty-five yachts entered, ranging from schooner-rigged sloops, carrying upward of fifteen hundred square feet of sail to small cat-boats. The allowance of time was 1¼ seconds per square foot. The first class yachts started at 1:40 P. M., the second class at 1:52 P. M., and the third class five minutes later. A good breeze prevailed at this time, which caused the yachtsmen to sail close to the wind. There was no opportunity of determining the sailing qualities of the different yachts in the rough water near Fort Lafayette, all observation of the race being taken at the starting point. The following was the order in which the yachts turned the home stake-boat the second time:

Yachts.	Square ft.	Time. H.	M.	S.
Phantom	1,040	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayonne	1,120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flyaway	1,124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eclipse	1,030	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gretta	882	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskadeed	1,080	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edith A. Gage	847	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Lavine	750	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Nellie G.	2,000	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Pearsall	1,362	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Wm. K. Knapp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jane Vernon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bella	1,021	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mollie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rebecca	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Waterfall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea Mew	545	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Several of the contesting yachts not mentioned in the above list withdrew after making the home stake-boat on the first turn.

Prizes were awarded to the *Bayonne*, *Pearsall* and *Muskadeed*, of the first class; to the *Phantom*, of the second class, and to the *Wm. H. Knapp* and *Sea Mew*, of the third class. The *Gretta* and the *Vernon* also won prizes. Mr. J. G. ARMOUR, Colonel VAN BUSKIRK and Mr. JAMES BOLTON acted as judges of the race.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVE.

Another Republican Committee Organized in this City—Union of Members of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third-street Organizations.

A preliminary meeting of Republicans who have become dissatisfied with the way the General Committees of the Twenty-second-street and Twenty-third-street organizations have conducted their business, was held some time ago and a committee of twenty-one, representing each Assembly District in the City, was appointed to organize independent Republican associations in their respective districts, and to call a general meeting at such time and place as they deemed proper. These proceedings were kept private, and last evening the second meeting was held over PARKER'S saloon, in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, to hear the report of the Committee.

Delegates were present from every district, and 150 answered to their names. Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM was elected Chairman, and JOHN J. O'BRIEN Secretary. Mr. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Chairman of the Committee, reported the action they had taken. After the roll call Mr. KITCHELL asked for the reading of an address which he understood had been also prepared by the Committee. After discussion this address was read and received. It sets forth the corruption that exists in the ranks of the Republican Party in this City and county, and the continual bickerings and scrambles for office which prevails, and sees no chance for redress except in the organization of an independent General Committee that shall be alike free from the bias of both wings of the party.

A Committee of Five on Rules, Constitution and By-Laws, consisting of Messrs. MASON, RICHARDSON, LUCAS, ESTERBROOK and TWOMLEY, and a Committee on Address to the Republicans of the City and State, consisting of Messrs. CHRIS. PULLMAN, NORMAN STRATTON, ETHAN ALLEN, JOHN SEDGWICK and GEO. P. PUTNAM, were appointed. The meeting then adjourned until Friday evening, and resolved to advertise the place of meeting.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

His Visit to Burlington—Reception at the University and in the City Hall.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Aug. 3.

The reception of General SHERIDAN, at the University yesterday afternoon, was a particularly pleasant affair. Accompanied by Colonel CANNON, Colonel CROSBY, of his staff, and General ARNOLD, U. S. A., now commanding the Post at Plattsburg, General SHERIDAN drove up to the College at 10 o'clock. He was received by the students drawn up on each side of the entrance, who greeted him with a round of hearty cheers. Passing through them to the front of the Library building where a little crowd of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, were assembled, he was welcomed in a brief and eloquent address by President ANGELL, to which he responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT: I am very glad to meet you all, and am much obliged to your President for introducing me to you in such pleasant terms. You know I never make speeches, but I should be glad to take each of you by the hand.

The students were then in turn presented to General SHERIDAN, who afterward passed into the Library building, where a number of ladies and gentlemen were introduced to him.

Yesterday General SHERIDAN paid a visit to PETER LANDER, Jr., the young man who lost an arm in firing a salute in his honor at the time of his arrival last Friday afternoon. Young LANDER fought under General SHERIDAN in the war, and was greatly pleased with the visit of his old commander. The General sympathized with him in his affliction; and his sympathies, we understand, do not stop here, as we hear it intimated that last evening he headed a subscription list for the young man's benefit with a handsome sum.

Last evening General SHERIDAN, as was announced, gave a public reception at City Hall, which was filled with our citizens. The General was accompanied by Colonel CROSBY, of his staff, Senator EDMUNDS, Mayor BALLOU, Colonel CANNON and Judge WALES, and was greeted with loud cheers. Senator EDMUNDS, in the following remarks, introduced General SHERIDAN to the audience:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This hall, within a period of ten years, has witnessed many events connected with the war. From this place we sent forth the first company of volunteers, and shook hands with its members as they departed from our State for the war. Here gathered other companies, from time to time, as they left for the field. It is a sad remembrance that so many of them never returned to greet us in the peaceful pursuits of life. But the wheel of time glides swiftly on. Results, however, remain, and as we look back and gather them into view, we cannot fail to recognize certain great figures that stand out prominently amid the noise and turmoil of the conflict, and as we watch them closely we see in them the rise and progress of republican institutions—not republican in a party sense, but marking the progress of the great principles which make us a free and mighty people. Among these figures is one whose star is not less brilliant than the most heroic of the others; we have watched him contending successfully in Western warfare; watched him from thence to his leading position in the Army of the Potomac, and from there to the Valley, where he (SHERIDAN) dealt the first decisive blows of victory for the Eastern armies. We have seen him again at Five Forks, where he overthrew the last remnant of the rebellious rebel army of Virginia, and forced it into a final surrender. But we are a republican nation; with peace comes no pride of conquest, and the hosts who were engaged in the fray return to the peaceful walks of life as soon as the conflict is ended. It is fitting, however, that the chiefs who aid in bringing about such glorious results should be remembered and recognized, and receive that share of attention from a grateful people which is so justly their due.

Here turning to General SHERIDAN, and taking him by the hand, the Speaker said:

GENERAL: I tender you a most cordial welcome. Under you our best boys, and best blood have fought, and to you we are deeply indebted for leading them to victory. Their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters bid you a most hearty welcome. (Again turning to the audience.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I introduce to you Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

Senator EDMUNDS then retired, and the General acknowledged the compliment paid him in the following brief remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I sincerely thank you for the kind manner in which you have received me, and the honorable Senator for the favorable manner in which he has introduced me. I know the people of Vermont and its soldiers for their loyalty, and feel proud of the honors conferred upon me by you, and shall ever feel grateful for the kind greeting given me this evening.

After these remarks by General SHERIDAN, the audience were introduced to him, when a lengthy shaking hands process was gone through with, participated in by ladies and gentlemen, young and old, of all classes present; after which the assemblage dispersed, with cheers for Generals SHERIDAN, STANNARD and WELLS.

After the reception General SHERIDAN was entertained by Senator EDMUNDS at his residence in a handsome manner, together with a number of our citizens.

The stay of the General, we regret to say, comes to an end to-day, when he leaves for Saratoga, carrying with him the good wishes of all classes of our community, who have joined heartily in doing him honor, and have been much pleased with the simple and modest manner in which he has received the attentions paid to him.

Important Appointments in Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 3.

Governor CLAFLIN has just made eight excellent appointments—that of General H. K. OLIVER to be Labor Commissioner, or as the clumsy language of the law is, "Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the Subject of Labor"—and the seven members of the new Board of Health. Three of the last are physicians, viz.: Dr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH, of Boston, the great authority on consumption; Dr. ROBERT T. DAVIS, of Fall River, and Dr. GEORGE DERBY, of Boston. Dr. BOWDITCH was a member of the first Labor Commission in 1866, Dr. DAVIS was one of the original members of the Board of Charities, in 1863-4, and Dr. DERBY, for several years, has assisted in preparing the registration reports of the State. The other four members of the Board are P. EMORY ALDRICH, of Worcester, who has been active in the Legislature, is a prominent temperance man and an able lawyer; RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Jr., of Charlestown, the historian, and former editor of the *Post*; WILLIAM C. CHAPIN, of Lawrence, agent of the Pacific Mills there, and a man of sound judgment and wise humanity, and WARREN SAWYER, of Boston, a merchant of wealth and liberality. We have scarcely ever had a Board better constituted than this is; they will, very likely, choose one of their own number Secretary, and the choice would be between Dr. DAVIS and Dr. DERBY, we suppose. One duty of the Board is to "examine and report what is the effect of the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage upon the industry, prosperity, happiness, health and lives of the citizens of the State." This will give them work enough for the first year. We are very glad to record the appointment of General OLIVER; he is the right man in the right place and can accomplish much.

LYNCH LAW.

A Deputy Sheriff Murdered in Illinois—The Murderer Lynched—A Scene of Terrible Excitement.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

PEKIN, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1869.

There exists at Circleville, in this county, a gang of desperadoes known as the BERRY brothers, who, with their accomplices, have kept the country in a perpetual state of terror. One of the gang, WM. BERRY, was arrested about a year ago for murdering, in cold blood, a man by the name of PEPPERS. He was sent to the Penitentiary, but had scarcely got inside of its walls before a pardon reached him, which set him at liberty.

On Thursday noon IKE BERRY and a stranger were arrested without warrant, and brought here on the charge of horse stealing. As no one appeared against them, they were released on Friday morning, and started at noon for Circleville. On their way home Squire LARRIMORE, on his way to Circleville, overtook them. They asked him for a ride. LARRIMORE told them there was another team coming behind, and, wishing to get rid of them, drove on to Circleville. At 2 o'clock WM. BERRY came to Circleville, where the party had by this time arrived, and told them to stand their ground, as, by God, he had plenty of revolvers.

During the day the desperadoes were parading the streets and threatening every man, woman and child they met, declaring they had whipped the town, and there was not even a pig or a dog dare come in the streets. Finally Squire LARRIMORE was prevailed upon to come to Pekin after authority and help to arrest them. He started back on Friday evening, with Jailor HINMAN, Deputy Sheriff PRATT, and a man by the name of KESSLER. Stopping at the house of Constable COPES, they induced him to accompany them. After reaching Circleville they tied their team in front of a house occupied by Mrs. MCKASSON. All got into the road. They saw three men passing, one of them armed with a gun. Some one said: "There they go," and the officers started in pursuit, PRATT calling out to them, "Halt, boys; I want to see you." The three started to run, the officers following on a run. PRATT called again, saying, "Halt, or we will shoot!" They still continued running, PRATT shooting in the air, when two of the parties stopped, the man with the gun still running, PRATT and COPES following in close pursuit, and keeping up a fire. The man dodged into the corner of the fence, and, as PRATT came up to within twenty feet of him, the man shot at them, wounding PRATT mortally and barely missing COPES, the shot going through PRATT'S lung and heart, covering a space larger than the palm of the hand. HINMAN, the jailor, was following a few feet behind, and soon came in range, when the desperado discharged the second barrel, wounding him in the head and shoulder, but not seriously. PRATT, being on the run at the time he was shot, staggered into the ditch and ran entirely past the villain who was shooting. Turning into the road, and gasping for breath, he said to COPES, "I am shot," and in answer to the question "Are you badly hurt?" said, "Yes, I am shot through the heart."

By this time Deputy Marshal KESSLER had arrived on the spot, caught PRATT in his arms, and assisted him to walk back toward their carriage. He walked about fifty steps and then sank on the ground and never after spoke. He lived thirty minutes, and was taken to the house of Mrs. MCKASSON. KESSLER and COPES started immediately for Pekin with HINMAN, arriving at 10 o'clock.

When the affair became known in Pekin terrible excitement prevailed. ED. PRATT, Sheriff, brother of the deceased, and six others, started to Circleville, arriving at 12 o'clock, and brought back the remains of young PRATT, reaching Pekin at 4 o'clock.

Soon after daylight WM. BERRY came to Pekin, and was arrested and placed in jail. A party of fifty, accompanied by officers, went to Circleville and arrested JOSIAH COOMBS, SAM BERRY, MCFARLAND, a man known as DEALY, and another man named BERRY, and brought them to Pekin and placed them in jail. JOHN BERRY and Marshal STONE, immediately after this, started in pursuit of IKE BERRY, who was supposed to have shot PRATT. They went to Delevan, arriving there about dark, and found that one of the parties had been there, but had left an hour or so before. The officers, taking a handcar, started immediately for St. Jose. Soon after they arrived they found that a stranger, answering IKE'S description, had been there a few moments before. On going to the Hicks House, they found that the party had been there and taken a room. They went to his room at once, and arrested him, he proving to be one of the gang, named FRANK. Returning to Pekin, about 3 o'clock, A. M., they lodged him in jail.

During the day Pekin was the scene of intense excitement. Court-street, from one end to the other, was crowded by friends of the murdered and wounded men. Many of these were from the neighborhood where the BERRYS lived, and had been the object of their hatred; many of the friends of the man PEPPER, murdered by WM. BERRY last year; and many of the friends of the murdered man PRATT.

Toward evening the crowd had swelled to hundreds. All around the jail were gathered men whose faces evinced a determination to speedily bring to justice the desperadoes. Mayor EDDS, fearing an outbreak, provided an extra police to guard the jail; but when the time came for the men to act they were as chaff before the wind. All night the excitement increased, and culminated about 3 o'clock in the arrival of from 50 to 100 desperate men, numbering the best in the country, who marched in military order into the Court-house yard and to the jail, when they broke in the front door and demanded the keys. Sheriff PRATT refused to give them up, when they immediately procured a blacksmith, and, in the course of an hour and a half, succeeded in battering down the doors. With a lantern they went to where BERRY was confined, who kicked out the lantern, and with a knife in his hand made for the door, but getting frightened, jumped back. A man by the name of BROWNLEY grappled with him, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, until lights were brought. BERRY succeeded in stabbing BROWNLEY seven times, and wounding two others severely—one mortally it is feared. Drawing back his hand to strike again, he broke his knife. BROWNLEY exclaimed, "There, you —— son of a ——, we've got you now. Stand up like a man." BERRY rose to his feet, and was shot at five times, one ball striking him over the left eye, going entirely through his head; another ball going through his arm and grazing his side.

The infuriated mob then dragged the wretch to the nearest tree, placed a rope around his neck, and swung him up. He was not cut down till this morning, when an inquest was commenced, but adjourned to Monday.

Officers are in pursuit of IKE BERRY, the one who shot PRATT. If he is brought to Pekin, the place will be once more under mob law. At present things are quiet. Great credit is due to Sheriff PRATT, brother of the deceased, who did all in his power to save the prisoner, but to no avail.

BERRY'S body was delivered to his wife, who took it to Circleville.

The last one arrested, named FRANK, was brought in jail in time to see BERRY hung, and was so intimidated by the sight that he begged, pleaded and shook like a dog, and to save himself, turned State's evidence.

The Arsenal Robbery in Philadelphia—Recovery of the Money.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 3.

Ever since the heavy robbery at the United States Arsenal, situated on the Gray's Ferry road, was discovered, the detective force, under the superintendence of Acting Chief BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, have had the matter in hand, and have been working day and night to find the guilty parties. Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, Mr. FRANKLIN instructed the colored men who are employed to clean the water closets to search in the sewerage pipes for the counterfeit key which was used to open the safe, and the search has been successful. The key found is undoubtedly the one used to unlock the safe, as it is a new one, having, it seems, been specially made for the purpose.

In the afternoon Detectives GORDON, LUKENS and TRYON, acting under Chief FRANKLIN'S instructions, searched the loft over the museum, in which bales of clothing were stored, and between two bales the stolen money, amounting to $54,054 44 was discovered. The envelopes in which it was inclosed were not the same as used by the Paymaster to inclose the cash. A search was then made for the original envelopes, which were found in the cesspool attached to one of the water closets. Several parties are under arrest, and the detectives expect before long to lay their hands on the guilty ones.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

Some Reminiscences of Benjamin Tappan, United States Senator from Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 1.

A rusty, rasping old file was BENJAMIN TAPPAN—usually styled, where he was known, "Old BEN TAPPAN"—once a County Judge, from which he was transferred to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, and from thence to a seat in the United States Senate, from the same State. Numerous are the anecdotes related of him in all these capacities by his neighbors, associates, members of the bar, and fellow-laborers in Congress. From among the host of good things told of him we reduce to writing and print the following samples.

The old Judge, as he was sometimes styled, labored under an obliquity of vision, which far surpassed that of BEN. BUTLER, or any similar sample we might name—in fact, the defect amounted to distortion, and gave to his features, especially when excited, a fearfully sinister aspect.

On one occasion, while holding Court in an interior town in Ohio, the prison, or County Jail, of which was constructed of logs, as he was passing sentence upon the usual number convicted of petty offences against the law, an inebriated individual in the customary crowd of spectators sung out, "That's right, give it to him, old gimlet-eye." "Who is that?" sternly demanded the Court—his sinister eye indignantly flashing fire. "It's the old hoss, Judge," exclaimed the offender against "the peace and dignity of the State." "Mr. Sheriff," promptly responded the dignitary, with the italic i, "take that old horse to the stable, lock him up and keep him without hay, oats or drink for twenty-four hours," which mandate was forthwith obeyed.

The brother of ARTHUR LEWIS and WILLIAM B., he differed essentially from these more pious members of the family upon the subject of religion; while they were devout professors, he lived and died an open, avowed and confirmed infidel, as the following characteristic incidents will clearly illustrate. In connection with several of his brothers-in-law, all of whom were members of the bar, Judge WRIGHT, GOODENOW and the COLLIERS, he settled at an early period in the history of the State in the town of Steubenville—a noted manufacturing place on the Ohio River. The principal house of entertainment, hotel or tavern, as such institutions were styled in those days, was kept by a Friend Quaker, known as "Old SAMMY J——." An extensive female academy, one of the principal institutions of this character in the State, located in the same town, was presided over by a sanctimonious, hypocritical sort of a moral Pecksniff—who kept the whole community constantly in hot water—by the citizens generally called "Old BOBBY H——." One night at supper the venerable Quaker landlord, addressing a friend of the writer, then a boy learning the printing business, remarked, "There are to be some distinguished men here to-night, and if thee will take a seat in the parlor, and sit quietly in a corner and listen, thee will learn something, and hear a great deal to thy edification, and that will benefit thee very much." Accordingly our friend did as directed, and in a short time there gathered in a company composed of the parties already named, along with a wealthy iron-master from Pittsburg, who owned considerable property in Steubenville.

Chief among the crowd, however, was old BEN TAPPAN. After descanting upon the various prominent topics of the day, in which politics bore a prominent part, the subject of religion was broached, and a lengthy and animated discussion arose over the system of rewards and punishments set forth in the Bible. During the entire debate the subject of this sketch—albeit given to the discussion of such topics—had remained perfectly silent, when one of the party, taking advantage of a lull in the conversation, remarked, "Let us hear what Brother TAPPAN has to say on this important subject," which call met with a unanimous second from the crowd. "Well," began he, in his usual whining, squeaking tone, "gentlemen, the Scriptures teach us that the good, the just, the upright men of this earth will be rewarded, hereafter, according to their works, and that the wicked will be punished in a corresponding rate, but may I be d—d if I wouldn't rather go to h—ll with JULIUS CÆSAR, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, TOM PAINE, VOLTAIRE, and all that crowd, than to go to heaven with old BOBBY H——." All of which was, of course, very edifying and instructive to our young friend, who was all ears to this interesting discussion.

It is well known to every one who has passed any time in Washington during a session of Congress, that the Federal Capital is, at such times, besieged by an army of genteel professional beggars, of both sexes—those of the male persuasion being generally of the black-coated order.

One of this class having levied the usual tax upon a number of the members of the two Houses, during Senator TAPPAN's term of service, a waggish party, knowing the old man's peculiar proclivities on the subject of religion, and also aware of his close-fistedness in contributing to charities of any kind, gave this solicitor for aid to the Church his address, advising him to call at a certain hour in the evening, assuring him that the Ohio Senator was a very pious and benevolent man, and would doubtless contribute largely to the object he had in charge. Eager to enjoy the fun, the party were promptly on hand at the place designated before the appointed time. The Senator, who was one of the Judiciary Committee of the House of which he was a member, was busily engaged in drawing up an important report, to be presented the next day. Inviting them to take seats, he kept on at his work, and in a short time the solicitor for the Church enterprise arrived, and, after being duly presented, proceeded to unfold his mission to the old reprobate, who still kept on writing—stating, among other things, that the Lord's treasury was empty, and having heard a great deal of the liberality and generosity of his Senatorial listener, had called to receive his donation to the good work. This harangue being ended, Old BEN looked up from his paper and took a good look with his cross-eye at his visitor, and with a measured nasal drawl, answered and said: "My friend, if I mistake not, the good book somewhere says that the earth is the Lord's in the fullness thereof, and that he owns the cattle on a thousand hills. Is it not so?" Being answered in the affirmative, he continued: "Well, such being the case, if you say the Lord's treasury is empty, why don't he sell some of his cattle?" Immediately after this speech, he placed his sinister eye again in close proximity to his paper, while the solicitor, utterly confounded by this (to him) utterly unexpected reception, beat a hasty retreat.

THE YERGER CASE.

A Review of the Testimony—The Course of His Counsel.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

In your issue of the 23d inst. an article, signed "Vicksburg," appears. This article may most properly be styled, "A Plea for Yerger's Life." I have been daily in attendance upon the sessions of the Military Commission which has tried him, and desire to put before you and your readers a summary of that which has been most conclusively shown by the evidence adduced. Colonel CRANE was Mayor of the City of Jackson, and Colonel YERGER, a citizen thereof, was in arrears for taxes for the years 1867, 1868 and 1869. The house in which he lived, and the property therein liable to city taxation, were borne on the assessment rolls in his name. Upon entering upon the duties of his office Colonel CRANE found the finances of the city in the most deplorable condition. Many others beside YERGER were in arrears for taxes. City warrants were sold on the streets for less than fifty cents on the dollar. The cause of this is to be found in the conduct of YERGER and others who, like him, had failed to pay their taxes. Resolving to place the finances of the city upon the best possible foundation by the collection of delinquent taxes, Colonel CRANE notified those in arrears and requested payment. Some promptly paid, others expressed a willingness to do so when Colonel YERGER, who was more largely in arrears, had paid his. YERGER was also the recipient of one of these communications from the Mayor's office, to which he replied, calling the property on which the taxes were due his own; requesting a claim which he preferred against the city for damages, alleged to have been caused to his property by the neglect of the city authorities, to be made a set-off against the taxes due by him. This was of course refused, as the Mayor had no authority to do so. Colonel YERGER still declining to pay, a distress warrant was placed in the hands of the City Marshal, for the seizure of a piano, borne on the assessment rolls as his, the value of which, if it were worth anything, was supposed to equal the amount of the taxes due. Owing to YERGER's absence in Memphis, this warrant was allowed to die in the hands of the Marshal. Tired of such a delay, and of awaiting his return, a new warrant was issued, executed, the piano seized and advertised for sale.

Let it be now particularly borne in mind that, during the execution of the warrant, Mrs. YERGER, the Colonel's wife, boldly declared that upon her husband's return a "Yankee Mayor would be badly hurt," evidencing a predetermination, if the execution was carried into effect, to do Colonel CRANE bodily harm.

Having given a summary of the facts prior to the day of the murder, let us glance at YERGER's actions upon that day. Returning from Memphis the midnight before, and having rested until morning, he leaves his house, goes on the streets of Jackson, and proclaims his purpose to "kill the —— Yankee ——," publicly and loudly. In defiance of law, he indites a note, challenging the Mayor of the city—an officer sworn to preserve the peace—to mortal combat on the streets, and this because he had presumed to collect taxes due the city by Prince E. M. YERGER. As an evidence of the sanity and deliberation displayed, YERGER keeps a copy of this message. While the messenger is absent on his errand, and the reply is being awaited, he deliberately takes the sleeve buttons from his cuffs, gives them to a friend, rolls the cuffs up, to give free use of his arms, and fortifies himself for the bloody deed by frequent potations. The combat is properly declined. The defence allege that if YERGER at this time still intended to assault Colonel CRANE he would have armed himself with other weapons than the dirk-knife he was then carrying; but to my mind, the taking off the sleeve buttons indicated clearly his intention to use the weapons he then had. Soon after noon, on the fatal day, the parties passed each other on the main street of the city, moving in opposite directions, Colonel CRANE bowing as he passed. The business completed which brought Colonel CRANE on the street, he returned by the way he came and passed YERGER, both going the same way. YERGER speaks to him, stops him, and accuses him of unfair dealing, which Colonel CRANE denies, telling him "he is drunk, and that he desires nothing to do with him, except officially." During this conversation YERGER uses the most offensive epithets and strikes Colonel CRANE's arm. Turning to leave, he is again assaulted with violence, accompanied with the most villainous names, too offensive to be meekly borne, whereon he wheels and strikes YERGER with a small rattan cane. The opportunity for which YERGER has been waiting is thus given, and with the quickness of lightning the knife is drawn, the deadly blows struck, and Colonel CRANE is murdered. While his victim lies bleeding on the floor before him, YERGER turns, and evincing unparalleled malice, throws the knife beside him, exclaiming, "You struck me."

Now let me advert to the course pursued by his counsel in defending him. Unable to rely upon the course which they inaugurated, "justifiable homicide," they very suddenly change to "insanity," the very best evidence in the world that this was an after thought, and adopted not from its truth, but to secure acquittal. Nearly every witness for the defence admitted that the thought of insanity had not entered their minds until the commission of the deed and the commencement of this line of defence. Experts are examined who admit that they have been examined on the subject of insanity in reference to this case and its particular developments shown in the testimony. What clearer proof is needed that the plea of insanity is fabricated. Common names do not cover YERGER's particular disease, and a new one is conjured up from combinations drawn from musty books, and the case is named "intermittent emotional insanity," a disease supposed to be peculiar to malarious Mississippi districts. Colonel E. M. YERGER is a man who has been for many years, principally through his own endeavors, prominent in local politics. He has been a leader of a political party in this State. He was editor of the *Mississippian*, a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, a delegate to the Convention which nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR to the Presidency, and believed, if his party were successful, his services entitled him to a Senatorship or a Foreign Mission. He was also a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention, and the originator of a scheme of emigration, which he explained as lucidly as the Honorable Senator from Rhode Island did his views, and yet SPRAGUE was not considered a lunatic. If the defence of insanity succeed, farewell, Mississippians—it establishes without a reasonable doubt the insanity of FOOTE and of DAVIS, and nearly every prominent politician of whose names you are proud.

A few words will describe the character of E. M. YERGER, and the estimation in which he has been held by the community at large. He has been from youth an imperious, rash and exceedingly overbearing man. Opposition to him and to his wishes has been very distasteful to him. He has considered himself so formed by nature and by fortune as to be the superior of most if not all men. For such reasons, and for his pride and reckless extravagance, he has been long known by the *soubriquet* of "Prince YERGER." As to his wealth or poverty, I know little, beyond the fact he lives in a fine residence, lives well, drinks plenty of wine, and possesses property enough to pay taxes if he is so disposed; and if he is not, why, then he won't, and that is about all that can be said on that subject. It is said that he has never been an excessive drinker. I have the very best reasons to disbelieve this. I am informed that since his confinement for his crime he has drank a daily average of more than a quart of whisky, and that without producing intoxication, which affords me a very good reason to believe that to have attained such a capacity for strong drink his taste must have been very long and very thoroughly cultivated. It is also rumored that when his ample allowance is finished he frequently cries for more. The witnesses all describe him as a free liver, a term which, at the South, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

It is said that this murder was not a political one. Let it be judged from this fact: that on the morning on which the deed was done, while he was making the different preparations already referred to in this letter, and in conversation with several of his friends on the subject of taxes, he urged them "to stand by him and he would see their oppressions righted." The idea that prompted E. M. YERGER and nerved his arm to strike the blow in the manner in which he did, was revenge. Revenge for what? For the base humiliation heaped upon him by being forced to pay his legitimate debts, and lend his part in sustaining the credit of the city in which he and his friends lived, through the instrumentality of an officer of the army of the United States, appointed Mayor of the City of Jackson by the authority given General AMES by the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

I have been thus full, Messrs. Editors, that you may be able to place the affair before your readers as the evidence, when published will show it.

LAWLESS KENTUCKY.

Outrageous Proceedings of the Regulators—Twenty-five Persons Hanged and Many Driven from the Country.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

Your readers will be incredulous when they are told that within less than twelve hours of Cincinnati, in a radius of twenty miles around this spot, more than twenty-five persons have been hung by Regulators during the last two years, probably a hundred severely lashed, and an unascertained number ordered to leave the county. But little of this has reached the public prints. It is at the risk of life that this statement is now made.

On Saturday evening, ten days ago, the town was alarmed by fearful cries from a wretched man, who was seized on the streets, taken outside the corporate limits, and swung to the limb of a tree, until pitying hands next day removed the festering corpse. This man prayed and pleaded that he might be allowed trial before the Courts of the country for any crime charged to him. In the stillness of the night his anxious pleadings could be heard for half a mile; others—some ministers—endeavored to reach the ears of the parties who were binding the struggling victim. They could not give the countersign, and were promptly repulsed, while the man (son of a former representative of the county in our Legislature) was gagged and hurried to his doom.

We hear to-day that a negro was hung last Saturday night in an obscure part of the county. On the same evening, (24th inst.,) the house of a respectable widow in the town was invaded by an armed and masked band. [illegible], Sheriff of the county, was demanded. He was seized, ordered to pay within five days a contested claim of some thousand dollars, or that swift judgment would be visited upon him.

These deeds of violence, unrestrained and unopposed, are multiplying with terrible rapidity. The trees are pointed out along any of the roads leading from this place, where one and sometimes two wretched sufferers have been strangled from the same limb. Some of these have, undoubtedly, been vicious criminals, well deserving their fate, if administered legally. The community are still ignorant of the reason why others were hung and whipped. Our Governor is aware of these transactions, but as yet has taken no steps to vindicate the law. Our Judges and State Attorneys are evidently intimidated by the boldness and strength of the so-called Regulators, any number of whom are known, even to the schoolboys on the street. A sense of this stimulates the leaders with such audacity and activity as gives cause for grave alarm to good and thoughtful citizens. Many of the parties comprising the band originally are said to be unusually law-abiding and order-loving men, who organized to rid the country of notorious pests, persistently and repeatedly pardoned, through weakness, or some other failing, of Governor BRAMLETTE. Such sores having been cured, many of the original parties would be glad to stay further proceedings and disband; but being oath-bound and committed, and under enlarged numbers and new and daring leaders, they cannot escape without certain perilous forfeitures. Where will this lawlessness end? What remedy can be called to our aid? The authorities around us are evidently inadequate to give relief.

Crop Prospects in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 2.

What kind of weather may be still to come of course no one can tell; but, so far, everything encourages the greatest hopefulness. The universal testimony is that the heavy rains have done comparatively little damage to the grain crops. From the great height of straw, there may be a great deal of these crops somewhat laid, though not nearly to the extent feared, and not in any such way as to prevent their ripening and being successfully harvested. The cold nights have prevented rust, of which we hear almost nothing; and the depredations of the weevil are so limited as scarcely to deserve mention, though, by the way, we hear of its attacking barley in one or two cases, which is something of a novelty. We are glad to notice, also, that the weather is apparently clearing up, at least we have had no rain for two or three days, and that has almost come to be a phenomenon with us for some time past. So far, then, as the future can be reckoned on at all, we may calculate on having an unusually large yield of all kinds of farm produce, and that everywhere, but especially in a country like Canada, means general comfort and prosperity. The farmers may get less for what they have to sell, but they will have a great deal more to dispose of, and all the wheels of the social machine will move more smoothly and more effectively on that account. It is all nonsense to talk of the interests of the buyer and seller being antagonistic, or of cheap years being poor times for the farmer. What is best for one is best for all, and therefore with special hopefulness and special thankfulness may Canadians of town and country survey at the present time the fields laughing into harvest, and ready to pour into the lap of all "the treasures of the year."

As might have been expected from the character of the season, the root crop promises to be one of extraordinary excellence. Usually, turnips are somewhat risky at starting. Nothing more favorable for them, however, than the kind of weather we have had this season could be desired, and there is a promise of an unusually large yield. Potatoes in the same way. Indeed, it would be difficult to specify any one farm or garden product which is likely to be inferior and deficient. Farmers will be somewhat pushed from a deficiency in assistance for securing their crops; but far better that than too many laborers seeking to help in securing a harvest which could be managed with altogether too much ease, and consumed with far too great expedition.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Thrown from the Track on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Ten Persons Seriously Injured.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 30.

A very serious accident occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, near Cameron Junction, yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, by which some ten persons were injured; several of them, it is feared, fatally.

The passenger train due here from the East at 3 o'clock in the morning left Cameron Junction at about 12:30 o'clock, and while running at very slow speed, crossed a switch some two hundred yards this side of the Junction; the switch was either misplaced or broken, and although the locomotive, baggage car and front passenger car passed over the switch in safety, the two rear passenger cars were thrown from the track, and then fell into a ditch about eight feet deep, the cars turning upon the side as they fell down the embankment. The two cars were badly broken by the fall, and the inmates, the wounded and unharmed, imprisoned in the ruins. The passengers in the forward car and the officers of the train went to work with a hearty will, and in about half an hour had released all of the passengers.

The following is a list of the parties injured, with the extent of the injuries received:

John S. Garland, General Passenger Agent of the Bee Line, slightly wounded on the head, and considerably bruised; A. T. Smith, of Irving, Kansas, slightly; J. C. Kinney, a banker of Portsmouth, Ohio, *en route* to California, severely injured about the body; Mary Carr, of Osborn, Mo., severely; J. D. Baker, a ship carpenter of this city, severely on the head, and shoulder dislocated; a daughter of Mr. Baker, aged about 14 years, concussion of the brain and other injuries; Kate Ryekmyer, of Fremont, Neb., slightly; Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Morrisville, Penn., slightly; Mrs. Cameron, wife of the clergyman, severely; Charles L. Wilson, yardmaster at the depot in this city, cut across the head and generally bruised; the brakeman in the hind car was also injured.

There were two physicians on the train, and they, in company with two of the Cameron doctors, attended to the wounds of the injured. Mr. BAKER and daughter, Rev. Mr. CAMERON and wife and Mrs. CARR were taken back to Cameron and properly cared for, while the other injured passengers proceeded on their journey.

There were about thirty passengers in the two cars. Mr. JUDD, of this city, was in the hind car; he informs us that the excitement was very great when the passengers discovered that they were held in the ruins. The car was fortunately lighted with candles, and all danger of conflagration was removed. Mr. JUDD desires us to mention the activity displayed by the passengers in the forward car, and particularly by Conductor JOHN WELSH and his assistants, in coming to their relief; he says that no men could have worked with more zeal. Prominent among the laborers was MICHAEL MCGEE, Esq., of this city. Mr. JUDD rescued the little girl BAKER from the ruins; she was very badly injured, and will probably die from the effect thereof. He is also of the opinion that one of the wounded ladies is in a very precarious condition.

JOE HOWARD, the adjuster of the road, was promptly on the scene, and made it his especial purpose to see that the wounded received every possible attention. He informs us that several of the dealers in Cameron, from whom he purchased necessary articles, were exceedingly exorbitant in their demands; one unmitigated sinner, in particular, charged ten dollars for a gallon of common whisky, required for bathing purposes. Mr. HOWARD states that he was greatly interrupted in his attentions to the wounded by the importunities of a young man from Kansas in search of a linen duster lost during the excitement attending the accident.

The train to which the accident occurred arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The accident occasioned no delay to the other trains on the road.

We do not know where the responsibility for the accident rests, as we failed to see the General Agent in regard to the same. We are satisfied that the charge of carelessness cannot be laid upon the shoulders of the Company.

The Reception of Admiral Farragut in San Francisco.

From the Sacramento Union, July 27.

A vast crowd of people assembled at the Central Pacific Depot, yesterday afternoon, to witness the arrival in the city of Admiral FARRAGUT, the hero of New-Orleans and Mobile, who, it had been ascertained, was in the train due at 1:30 P. M. As the locomotive leading the train appeared in sight at that hour, the *Union Boy*, under command of Captain SIDDONS, spoke loudly in a salute of twenty-one guns. On the arrival of the train, the Admiral, who was accompanied by his wife and a lady friend, was received by Mayor SWIFT and other Sacramentans. As he emerged from the car the crowd gave him three hearty cheers, and then three more "for the frigate *Hartford*." The distinguished traveler returned his thanks in brief remarks, expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred. He reminded his hearers that several years ago he had been a resident of California, and congratulated them upon the many improvements which had taken place in the city and State during the years which he had been absent. So far, Sacramento was the only place he had seen while on his present trip which reminded him of California as he remembered it. He hoped to be able in a few days to return to the city and spend a few days with his friends here, but at present he could but briefly thank them for their cordial welcome. At the conclusion of his remarks he was assisted to a carriage and conveyed to the Arcade Restaurant, where in due season the Admiral's party and fifteen or twenty citizens sat down to a fine collation. At the proper time Mayor SWIFT offered a welcoming toast, to which the Admiral responded, expressing thanks for courtesies extended, and his determination in a few days to come up and view the town from one end to the other. General REDINGTON was then called upon and made a few happy remarks. About 3 o'clock the party repaired to the landing of the San Francisco steamer, where the *Yosemite*, which had been delayed beyond her usual time of departure by direction of General REDINGTON, for the convenience of the Admiral, lay gaily decorated with flags and streamers, awaiting his coming. As the boat swung around the crowd assembled at the landing cheered the hero time and again. Admiral FARRAGUT is in height somewhat under the average, well built, remarkably active, bears every appearance of health, and looks to be about 50 or 55 years of age, though he is in reality about 70. His personal appearance is such that wherever met he would be noticed as a remarkably able man.

Robbery of the Southern Express—Nearly $3,000 Stolen.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Aug. 1.

There is in the employ of the Southern Express Company a young gentleman, a resident of this County, and of the best family, Mr. BUTLER B. MAYS, who had a situation as messenger and ran in that capacity on the Central Railroad, between Savannah and Macon. A few nights since he left the Company's office in Savannah to go to Macon, receipting for and taking on board of his car with him a quantity of express freight, and one of the iron chests in which the money forwarded by the Company is usually transported. Entering his car with the money all right, the train left Savannah for Macon. On the portion of the line between Savannah and Millen, we understand that Mr. MAYS went to sleep, leaving his money and freight all right. On arriving at Millen he awoke and found a package containing $[illegible] had been stolen from his possession while he slumbered. Not knowing what else to do the horrified messenger immediately returned to Savannah and reported the loss to his superior officers. We are informed that Superintendent DEMPSY and General Superintendent O'BRIEN were, fortunately, in Savannah at the time, and at once took the matter in hand and endeavored to ferret out the robber or robbers. Up to this time, however, their efforts in that direction have been of no avail, and the affair still remains enshrouded in mystery. Mr. MAYS came to this city a day or two since and was closely examined by both the officers of the Express Company and the Chief of Police; but was unable to give any information by which a clue to the guilty parties could be obtained; but we are glad to hear that no criminality attaches itself to Mr. MAYS. Three men who were on the train at the time are suspected of being the guilty parties, but sufficient proof has not yet been collected to warrant their arrest. One of these men is said to have come to Augusta, and the Police here are on his track, and are busy endeavoring to get a clue by which he may be nabbed. In Savannah, the Police are also busily engaged in working up the case. The most reasonable hypothesis seems to be that these men followed Mr. MAYS from Savannah, where they had probably seen him and planned the robbery, and had watched him on the train until he slept and then bagged the booty.

ENGLISH FORGER ARRESTED.

Sixty-five Thousand Dollars Found on His Person.

He is Intercepted by the Use of the Atlantic Cable—Interesting Details of the Criminal's Flight, by One of His Companions.

On the [illegible] day of July a cable telegram, addressed to Superintendent KENNEDY, was received at the Central Police Office in this City, and in the absence of Mr. KENNEDY, it was opened by Inspector DILKS as acting Superintendent. It was found to be from Inspector BAILEY, of the City Police, London, Eng., and asked for the arrest of one CLEMENT HARWOOD, *alias* CHARLES HOPE CHALMERS, who it was stated had absconded from England after a forgery by which he had realized several thousand pounds. HARWOOD was described as 30 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, whiskers and moustache, with toes turning outward; and it was also stated that he was accompanied by JOHN HATCHER and his wife, who were particularly described, and that the party had three leather valises. The telegram gave no details of the crime which had been committed, and only asked in addition that if the party was arrested and the money found, to telegraph Inspector BAILEY, and also to notify Mr. MILLER, of No. 60 Wall-street, who would be communicated with by Messrs. TATUM, CARLING & WARE, of London, and that a reward of £100 would be paid for the apprehension of the fugitive.

Immediately on receiving the telegram Inspector DILKS adopted measures to secure the arrest of the parties upon their arrival, but as the dispatch did not state by what steamer they had sailed, he was forced to rely, to some extent, upon chance; but he sent the information to Chief of Police KURTZ, of Boston, and dispatched Detectives IRVING and TULLY, of the Central Police, to Quarantine, to board all incoming vessels. These officers went upon their post at Quarantine Saturday evening, and maintained a strict watch upon the harbor until yesterday afternoon, when the *Russia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of July, came to off Quarantine. She was immediately boarded by the officers, and the keen eyes of IRVING soon singled out his persons from the crowd of passengers. Aided by Mr. LEWIS KIRK, Deputy Surveyor, the three persons who appeared on the ship's register as CHARLES COOKSON and wife, and EDWARD COOKSON, were quietly arrested, and, when the vessel reached her pier, were conveyed before Inspector DILKS, at the Central Police Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

The person of HARWOOD, *alias* Chalmers, *alias* Edward Cookson, was immediately searched, and he was found to be loaded with the following valuables: 217,880 French francs, in bills; 101 gold 20-franc pieces; fourteen gold 10-franc pieces; seventeen gold 5-franc pieces; thirty-four English sovereigns, and notes of the Bank of England for the following amounts: one for £500, twenty-one for £100 each, two for £50 each, one for £20, twenty for £10 each, eight for £5 each, and one half sovereign, making a total value in American currency of about $65,000. Small amounts were also found upon the persons of the other two prisoners, but as they did not tally with the money mentioned in the telegram, they were not taken from them. The money of HARWOOD was locked up in a small tin box and then deposited in the innermost recesses of the Inspector's safe, and the prisoners were sent to one of the strong rooms for confinement. HATCHER and wife were evidently persons of superior station, and professed entire ignorance of any infraction of the laws of England, either by themselves or HARWOOD. The latter, who was a man of less distinguished presence, but evidently much older than stated in the telegram, did not deny his identity, and although reticent as to the affair, admitted to Detective IRVING that he was aware of the reason of his arrest.

Mr. MILLER, having been notified, soon arrived at the Central Police Office, but it was found that he had no information whatever concerning the crime which had been committed, and upon comparison of notes between him and Inspector DILKS, that he could not have any instructions in the case for some days. Inspector DILKS then sent the telegram with notification of the arrest and seizure of the money to E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., the British Consul. Meantime, as the dispatch did not directly charge the HATCHERS with complicity in the crime, and had apparently only mentioned them as traveling companions of HARWOOD, as a further means of identifying him, Inspector DILKS ordered the release of the lady and she was permitted to repair to a hotel. Her husband was detained with HARWOOD to await such action as the British Consul may take under the extradition treaty, within the terms of which the crime of forgery is included.

After the liberation of Mrs. HATCHER the statements that she made confirmed the impression of Inspector DILKS that she was entirely innocent in the matter, but at the same time they seemed to justify the detention of her husband. She stated that her husband and HARWOOD are cousins, and were stock speculators in London. For some days prior to their departure from England she noticed that both were greatly preoccupied, and her husband made a sudden journey to France, as he said, on business for his cousin HARWOOD, and the wife believes that the funds arising from the forgery were then converted into the French money found on HARWOOD. Six hours before she found herself on the deck of the *Russia*, Mrs. HATCHER was first informed by her husband of his intended journey, when he stated that HARWOOD was going to America to engage in business, and that he was going with him at a salary of $200 per month. HATCHER proposed to leave his wife behind, but as she demurred, he consented to her bearing him company. During the voyage she was greatly chagrined at the lack of attention to her by her husband and his protracted conferences with HARWOOD. The wife saw that something was wrong, but not knowing what, began to distrust HARWOOD as plainly the estranging cause. Once indeed her suspicions were aroused by finding herself and husband registered on the vessel as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cookson, and demanding the reason of this skulking under a false name, was fully satisfied when HATCHER told her that their stateroom was the only one left when he engaged passage, and that it having been previously taken, and afterward refused by the Cookson party, he had not taken the trouble to have it changed to HATCHER. Lulled into quietude by these false representations, she freely acknowledged the rude shock she received yesterday, when her husband and his cousin arrived in this port only to encounter the grasp of the detectives. She said that she is alone now, a stranger in a strange land, friendless, and comparatively penniless, and thought that her husband, knowing what he must have known, should have insisted on her remaining in England.

Up to a late hour last night HARWOOD and HATCHER had maintained an obstinate silence concerning the cause of their arrest, and the detective had been unable to gain any details of the crime so explicitly but briefly stated in the telegram of Inspector BAILEY.

The Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn—The Bank's [illegible] more Losses.

From an estimate of the present value of the assets and securities of the bank prepared by the Trustees of the Atlantic Bank for the Board of Assessors, it appears that it reached half the nominal capital, indicating a loss to the bank on Mr. RUSHMORE's account of $250,000 of the capital and $100,000 of the surplus. The directors, however, expect to realize sufficiently on the assets now in their hands to secure $400,000 altogether. They expect to make a detailed statement about the end of September.

Kings County Institutions.

From the annual reports of the various institutions of Kings County, made to the Superintendents of the Poor, yesterday, it appears that during the year ending July 31, there were supported in the Alms-house 2,761 persons, of whom 816 were males and 1,945 were females, and 737 are now in the institution; that in the County Hospital there were in the same time 3,009 patients, of which 1,869 were males and [illegible] were females, and [illegible] now remain; that in the Nursery there were in the same time 926 inmates, [illegible] of whom now remain; and in the Lunatic Asylum during the year there were 1,447, of which 380 were admitted during the year, and 557 now remain.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Report of the Citizens' Association on the Condition of Our Public Charities.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1869.

To the Citizens' Association of New-York:

Your Committee, appointed to examine into the condition and management of the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, and to report thereon, respectfully begs leave to report:

The Department of Public Charities and Correction has the care and maintenance of four classes of institutions:

First.—Prisons for the temporary confinement of prisoners—penitentiary, workhouse.

Second.—Almshouses, lunatic asylums, asylums for inebriates.

Third.—Hospitals.

Fourth.—Nurseries for children.

There is no department of the City Government where capacity, economy and honesty are more required than in that of Public Charities and Correction; but in this department there is also required a love of the work and strong sympathy with the unfortunate classes with whom the department deals. In other public matters honesty is desirable, and the want of it is the cause of the loss of so much money merely to the public; but in this department the want of honesty not only causes a loss of money to the public, but is a positive cruelty to the poorest, the most unfortunate, the most helpless in the community.

Your Committee visited the various institutions examined by the Committee of the Association last year, and was pleased to find that the same order, efficiency and economy which were evident in the management of every department under charge of the Commissioners a year ago, continue to distinguish this branch of the public service.

Your Committee does not consider it necessary at this time to make detailed mention of the condition and management of each institution separately, but refers the members of the Association to its report of last year for specific information connected therewith.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Commissioners are entitled to commendation for the creditable beginning they have made in the inauguration of the industrial school on Hart's Island, into which are gathered those boys known as "incorrigible." Here they are thoroughly instructed in the essentials of a good common school education under competent teachers.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The design is to educate this class of boys specially in the science of navigation, and by the authority of the late act of the Legislature establishing a nautical school, to give them also practical instruction in this direction. The industrial school gives great promise of success, and your Committee trusts that it will develop into some positive system whereby the 10,000 or 20,000 children in our City growing up with only the education of the street, may be rescued from idleness and immorality and reared to honest pursuits.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

Your Committee would recommend that the Association should assist the Commissioners to obtain the legislation necessary to enable them to provide better and more ample accommodations for the insane. The buildings devoted to that purpose are more than full, and are entirely inadequate to the present and growing wants of the public in this regard. Spacious, commodious and well ventilated buildings should be erected, wherein this, the most helpless portion of the community should be provided for. At present the accommodations are so meagre that only the greatest attention and most efficient management on the part of the Commissioners and their subordinates make the condition of the insane tolerable.

In such centres of population and business as New-York City the accommodations for the insane should be most ample.

Sir HENRY MAUDSLEY, in his late work on "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind," justly observes that "the feverish activity of life, the eager interests, the numerous passions, and the great strain of mental work incident to the multiplied industries and eager competition of an active civilization, can scarcely fail, one may suppose, to augment the liability to mental disease. There seems, therefore, good reason to believe that, with the progress of mental development through the ages, there is, as is the case with other forms of organic development, a correlative degeneration going on, and that an increase of insanity is a penalty which an increase of our present civilization necessarily pays." In the treatment of the insane it should be remembered that advanced science has established the position that insanity is nothing but a disease of the mind, and that like the disease of the body it can be cured. An insane asylum should not be considered as a hospital for incurables, to which the insane are to be sent and provided for until death removes them.

IDIOT SCHOOL.

The Commissioners have in most successful operation a school for the elementary instruction of idiot children. The proficiency of these children (most of whom, before they entered this school, were unable even to distinguish color or form) is most remarkable, many of them reading with great fluency.

INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

Your Committee would respectfully call the attention of the Association to the fact of the completion of the New Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island. The objects and results of this institution for foundlings were specially referred to in the report of the Association of last year. In connection with the building, your Committee would respectfully state that it is very large and commodious, built of the best material, and well laid out and arranged. It cost $300,000, of which $175,000 was paid out of the savings effected by the Commissioners from the appropriations of previous years, by judicious economy in the other departments under their control.

SAVINGS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

In this connection your Committee furnishes the Association with the following statement, showing the amount of money saved by the Commissioners since April 28, 1865, and applied to worthy purposes, independent of the objects contemplated in the annual estimates.

This cash was obtained, as is stated above, by savings in the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the general purposes of the Department.

Six Pavilions on Blackwell's Island	$34,338 00
Steamer Bellevue	2,205 00
Steamer Hope	3,162 00
Steamer Minnehanonck	45,031 40
Idiot Asylum, Randall's Island	54,232 22
Reservoir, Randall's Island	7,122 00
Gas-house, Blackwell's Island	7,282 00
Spring beds for hospitals	5,345 50
Boys' Prison—yard of City Prison	7,408 00
Morgue	3,133 21
Hospital—Medical and Surgical—relief to out-door poor	24,427 00
Coal yards, Blackwell's Island	4,275 00
Central Office, Eleventh-street and Third-avenue—purchase of ground, building and furnishing—excess of expenditure over appropriation	25,795 31
Sundry extraordinary expenses	18,032 21
Foundling hospital—building and furnishing—excess of expenditure over appropriation	175,000 00
Island improvements	22,033 44
Total	$554,494 29
Less amount received from Commissioners of Emigration in settlement of claim against them for board of emigrants, &c., &c.	89,000 00
Balance	$465,494 29

The public should know that the Commissioners having charge of this Department of Public Charities and Correction, Messrs. BOWEN, NICHOLSON, BELL and BRENNAN, not only get their money appropriations every year upon the lowest possible estimates, but also manage to save from the comparatively small sum appropriated sufficient to build the costly structures and make the great improvements described above.

PERSONS CARED FOR BY THIS DEPARTMENT.

The expense of the Department for 1868 was $[illegible] 75, and the following is a statement of the total number of persons cared for in the several institutions under charge of the Commissioners in that year:

	Persons.
In the City Prisons	45,307
Penitentiary	2,120
Workhouse	16,945
Almshouses	4,126
Blind Asylum	132
Bellevue Hospital	7,035
Charity Hospital	6,185
Small-pox Hospital	218
Fever Hospital	174
Lunatic Asylum	1,580
Epileptic Hospital	132
Paralytic Hospital	140
Infant Hospital	1,387
Inebriate Asylum	683
Randall's Island Nurseries	3,455
Randall's Island Hospitals	869
Idiot Asylum	162
Reformatory School	60
Total	92,272

It will thus be seen that the 92,272 poor, blind, insane, drunkards and criminals cost our City on the average but $10 28 each during one year—a result which is most commendable to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The number of persons remaining in the various institutions, Dec. 31, 1868, was as follows:

	Persons.
In the City Prisons	352
Penitentiary	508
Workhouse	1,089
Almshouses	1,057
Blind Asylum	80
Hospital of Incurables	[illegible]
Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]
Charity Hospital	[illegible]
Small-pox Hospital	6
Fever Hospital	3
Lunatic Asylum	1,035
Epileptic Hospital	58
Paralytic Hospital	55
Infant Hospital	[illegible]
Inebriate Asylum	[illegible]
Randall's Island Nurseries	498
Randall's Island Hospitals	142
Idiot Asylum	98
Reformatory School	60

The Commissioners have established in their Department three new Bureaus, as follows:

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

1. An intelligence office in which the names of men and women needing employment are registered, and through which situations are obtained. This Bureau differs from an ordinary intelligence office in this important particular, that neither the employers nor the employed are charged any fee. For the week ending July 10, 1869, situations were obtained for 329 persons, 122 males and 207 females.

This intelligence office is a branch of the Labor Bureau or Exchange which the Commissioners established in their Department last year.

The whole Bureau has for its object the finding of work for willing hands to do, and is of the most practical philanthropic character, being based upon the principle that all efforts a relief should be founded on the simple idea of enabling persons to help themselves, of developing the spirit of independence and of manhood, and of making every man, woman and child scorn to be a pauper or a public burden.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

2. The Commissioners have provided two ambulances at Bellevue Hospital for City use. These ambulances are furnished with the necessary accompaniments, and one is always kept on duty, ready to start at a moment's notice to any part of the City. In case of any accident occasioning serious injury to any person, word is telegraphed from the nearest Police Station to Bellevue Hospital, and the ambulance is immediately started for the scene of the accident.

This is a valuable improvement and cannot fail of alleviating much suffering.

THE SICK POOR.

3. The Commissioners have divided the City into twelve districts, and have appointed one physician to each district to visit and attend the sick poor. The poor thus receive at their own homes the necessary medical advice and medicine free of cost. The physicians are paid by the Department.

This is an important and necessary addition to the Dispensary system, and tends to repress the spirit of pauperism by keeping the patients within their own domestic circle, instead of exposing them to affiliation with confirmed paupers.

Your Committee cannot close this report without reiterating in substance the opinion expressed by the Committee of last year—that the admirable condition of the institutions examined shows the Commissioners to be gentlemen well qualified in every respect to execute the public trust reposed in them.

WILLIAM WOOD,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
PETER COOPER,	D. H. MCALPIN,
NATHANIEL SANDS,	THOS. J. OWEN,
GEO. CABOT WARD,	HENRY T. JENKINS,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	O. B. FROTHINGHAM,
HENRY A. PATTERSON,	STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
THOS. J. POWERS,	JOSEPH F. DALY,
JOSEPH ALLEN,	RICHARD M. HENRY.

MONOPOLY IN FRUIT.

Immense Crops held at Exorbitant Prices—Producers Realizing Little Profit, though Consumers pay High Rates—The Middlemen or Fruit Dealers Reaping the Profits.

Only a small proportion of the citizens of our populous cities are supplied with fruit, simply because the prices are so very exorbitant that they cannot afford to buy it. The supply of fruit is furnished by producers at such low figures that every family could enjoy the healthy luxury of excellent fruit were this oppressive monopoly removed between producers and consumers. The actual expense of producing a pound of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, or any other luscious fruit, is not really so great as to grow a pound of wheat or rye. And yet consumers are compelled to pay, in numerous instances, three or four times as much for a pound of fruit as for a pound of choice wheat flour. But the producer does not receive the exorbitant price to encourage him to produce fruit in still greater abundance. And if fruit reaches the market in such a condition or in such quantities as to enable sellers to put prices down, so that the poor classes may purchase largely, sellers refuse to do it. When the supply is so abundant—as is frequently the case—as to exceed an immediate demand, and everybody is expecting a decline in prices, instead of offering their heavy supplies at reduced rates, artful commission men hold their consignments until a large proportion is well-nigh spoiled. Then, because no one will take the decayed and nearly worthless products at the price of good fruit, the entire cargo is cast into the river, or dumped as worthless garbage in the dead-boat. Untold quantities of such fruit as would have brought a fair price, when it first arrived in the market, has been held at the price of prime fruit until it could not be given away, when every basket or barrel of it was thrown into the bay. Of course, returns were made to the proprietor, that his fruit was kept on the stand until it was utterly worthless, and no one would purchase it. But such sellers are always exceedingly careful not to disclose the truth in the case; that they fixed the price so high that buyers could not be induced to take any portion of the consignment. But the loss must all be sustained by the producer. And he must lose, not only the fruit, but pay the freight, losing everything, when it would have brought him a fair price, had a moderate value been placed on it when the supply was offered for sale. Commission men know this is a fact that cannot be successfully controverted. And many producers understand perfectly well that these statements coincide precisely with their experiences in marketing fruit.

Producers of strawberries acknowledge that there is a great profit in cultivating that fruit at 12 cents to 15 cents per quart, including the expense of picking, sending to market and the nominal commission on the sales. And what is true of strawberries may be said of other small fruit. And producers usually receive returns in accordance with these figures, whether their fruit has been sold for 30 cents or 50 cents per quart. Large quantities of strawberries were sold the past season, for 60 cents to 80 cents per quart; and in many instances whole cargoes brought only 40 cents to 50 cents per quart. But did the producer get returns for his fruit according to these sales? Far from it. In a very few instances, where producers attended pretty closely to the sales in person, they may have received these extreme rates. But as a rule, these very berries the sales of which were returned to the producers as sold at 20 cents to 30 cents per quart, were received at some fashionable hotel at 50 cents to 80 cents per quart. The honest producer is far away, so that it is utterly impossible for him to learn at what price his fruit was sold. And the same facts hold good in the sale of all other small fruit. There is a complete monopolizing combination among commission sellers, to maintain the prices at their own figures, even at the expense of producers. The industrious, toil-worn and frugal producer must consign the products of his hard-fisted industry to those who seem to care not one straw whether the consignment is thrown into the bay, at a dead loss, or whether at remunerative returns is made for the products of the soil. Prices must be maintained; and those who like fruit and will pay the exorbitant prices demanded for it, can have a supply, or every basketful may remain unsold until the fruit is unfit for human food. This is the point reached by the oppressive monopoly in our cities. Fruit of all kinds is now so abundant that all the poor widows and fatherless children, who are great sufferers for want of this healthful luxury, might have a liberal supply at a cheap rate, were it not for the operation of this infernal scheme, which would see the poor and needy want and die rather than the exorbitant prices reduced to a fair and equivalent basis, where the producer would be well paid for his labor, the seller rewarded liberally for his efforts, and the consumer provided with luxuries at a fair and satisfactory rate.

These are the facts, and here are the difficulties to be encountered. How are they to be met? And what can be done successfully and legitimately to obviate or remove them? Were honest sellers to be obtained at a fair premium, a few markets might be established in different parts of the City, which would make such an inroad on this detestable monopoly, that those now in the business who could never be satisfied with a fair compensation would abandon their infamous system of traffic and leave the field to men who would be willing to conduct business on the philanthropic principle of "live and let live." Until this covetous and grasping system of middlemen can be modified, or removed, producers of fruit must content themselves with low and unsatisfactory prices, and consumers must accept the alternative to pay exorbitant prices or allow the fruit to be cast into the river. Producers and consumers have it in their power to correct this evil. And they might do it in a very effectual manner, simply by means of a little friendly conference.

The East River Bridge.

The directors of the New-York Bridge Company met at the office of the Brooklyn Gas Company yesterday, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY presiding. The Chairman stated that an amendatory act had been obtained from the Legislature, by which three gentlemen from New-York and three from Brooklyn were made members of that Board, each of whom had subscribed $50,000 to the stock. The $600,000 additional stock had been taken and ten per cent. paid in. Reference was then made to the operations of the Government engineers in relation to the plans of Mr. ROEBLING, and the act of Congress which had been obtained by which the bridge, when completed, will be declared a lawful structure and a high road.

The following gentlemen, having subscribed $50,000 each to the stock, were elected directors: Messrs. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, J. W. LEWIS, H. W. SLOCUM, of Brooklyn, and Messrs. H. SMITH, PETER B. SWEENEY and WM. M. TWEED, of New-York.

Mr. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, son of the late Mr. ROEBLING, was elected engineer. The appointment of a consulting engineer was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The Executive Committee was directed to take such legal proceedings as may be necessary from time to time to acquire a right to land for bridge purposes.

The Board then adjourned.

New Regulations at Castle Garden.

With the view of giving greater efficiency to the various departments of the Emigration Depot, the Castle Garden Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, consisting of Messrs. Philip Bissinger, Chairman, Fred. S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Frederick Kapp, Patrick McElroy, and Richard O'Gorman, have issued a series of new regulations, which read as follows:

"To facilitate a prompt and thorough performance of the charge imposed on the Commissioners of Emigration, of protecting and aiding the emigrant, all employes are expected to discharge the duties assigned to them with promptness and diligence, and to pay strict attention to all rules and regulations. It will be held sufficient cause for dismissal if any employe is found guilty of intoxication, willful neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or unauthorized absence from his post or desk, or from the Garden. It is expected that every employe and other person privileged in the Garden will behave at all times in a decorous and becoming manner, and especially abstain from profanity of every kind. Emigrants must be treated with courtesy and kindness, and visitors with attention, and pains must be taken to furnish all proper information that may be needed or desired.

Daily reports will be made to the Superintendent and General Agent (Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY) by the chief clerks of the several Bureaus of the operations of their respective departments, and that officer, who will hear all complaints of emigrants, must be immediately advised of any violation or infraction of any of the rules or regulations, or of any occurrence to the prejudice or injury of the emigrants or the Commission.

It is the duty of every employe to assist in protecting and preserving the property of the Commission or of the emigrant, and to aid the Superintendent and General Agent in the performance of his duties."

This order will extend to and govern all persons privileged in Castle Garden, in so far as they may be amenable to its provisions, or to the provisions of the rules and regulations.

Deaths in Brooklyn Last Week.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 263. There were no deaths recorded for the First Ward. The First Ward is that which includes Brooklyn Heights, a region for the most part deserted for the present, families being away in the country or at the seaside. The deaths in the remaining twenty-one wards were as follows, including those from zymotic diseases:

Wards.	Zymotic.	From all classes.	Wards.	Zymotic.	From all classes.
II.	2	5	XIII.	8	18
III.	1	4	XIV.	6	12
IV.	5	9	XV.	7	14
V.	1	11	XVI.	15	28
VI.	10	24	XVII.	8	14
VII.	4	10	XVIII.	3	3
VIII.	8	10	XIX.	6	7
IX.	9	12	XX.	8	10
X.	11	22	XXI.	11	18
XI.	4	11	XXII.	3	8
XII.	8	27			
Total				134	263

The total number of deaths from cholera infantum was 75, and from cholera morbus 30. There were 9 deaths in the Tenth Ward from cholera infantum, 7 in the Sixteenth, and 8 in the Twenty-first. Of the whole number of deaths, 123 were in their first year, 44 had not completed their second year, and 190 were under five years of age.

Recorder Hackett and the Hack Driver.

Yesterday Recorder HACKETT appeared before Marshal TOOKER and complained that on the previous day he engaged hack No. 181, and entering it, in company with a friend, was driven about from place to place for the space of two hours, and was finally driven to his own house, in Park-avenue. For this service the driver of the hack demanded $8. The Recorder remonstrated, but in vain, and finally paid the amount asked under protest. The Recorder claimed that the hack driver had, in charging $8 for two hours' service, violated one of the Corporation ordinances, and asked that he be punished accordingly. Marshal TOOKER revoked his license.

The Wednesday Park Concert.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Park Band, at the north end of the Green at the Park, to-day, commencing at 5 P. M.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Gut Heil" ... Hamm
2. Overture, "Nabucco" ... Verdi
3. Waltz, "Kammer Ball-Tanze" ... Lanner
4. Abendstandchen ... Herfurth
5. Polka, "Linnet" ... Bosquet
6. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream," ... Mendelssohn

PART II.

7. Overture, "Crown Diamonds" ... Auber
8. Waltz, "Petitionen" ... Strauss
9. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
10. Polka, "Concerthaus" ... Bilse
11. Scene de Ballet ... Meyerbeer

The Alleged Custom-House Frauds—Postponement of the Examination.

The case of PERCY B. SPEAR, a weigher in the Custom-house, who with others stands charged with presenting fraudulent pay-rolls and drawing from the United States Treasury money thereon, came on for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner OSBORN. General JAS. C. JACKSON and A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorneys, appeared for the Government and EPHRAIM ALLEN, Esq., for the accused.

General JACKSON asked for a postponement of the case of SPEAR, as the Government was not

ready, but offered to go on with the case of Thos. W. Eagan accused of a similar offense. Mr. Allen, on the other hand, was not ready in the case of Eagan, but was ready in Spear's case, which he claimed was specially set down by the District-Attorney himself for that hour. Commissioner Osborn decided that it was the duty of the Government to give an accused party a speedy hearing, but on the statement of Mr. James, the special detective who has been the prime mover in the case, that he had got to leave town on business for the Government, the case of Spear was set down for a hearing on Saturday morning next, and the case of Eagan on Friday morning, the day previous.

A COTTON SPECULATION.

The Gray-Fisk Litigation—An Action Brought in the Superior Court by Mr. Fisk—Mr. Gray Under Arrest.

Within a few days Mr. Gorham Gray has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover from James Fisk, Jr., the sum of about $2,000,000, which he, Gray, alleges was the amount of damage sustained by him through the failure of Fisk, Jr., to advance money to him for the purpose of speculating in cotton for the joint interest of himself and Fisk in pursuance of an agreement. Mr. Gray alleges that Mr. Fisk agreed to advance all the means necessary, but after having advanced the sum of $16,000, Fisk refused to go any further. Pending the filing of an answer by Mr. Fisk in the Federal Court, the latter has commenced a suit in the Superior Court against Mr. Gray, in which, as the complaint states, the plaintiff asks $20,000 damages. Mr. Fisk claims that the agreement was obtained by fraud and false representations. An order of arrest was granted by Judge Freedman of the Superior Court on Saturday last, but Mr. Gray was not taken into custody by the Sheriff of the County until yesterday. He will be held until he gives the required security.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., upon which the order of arrest was granted. It gives Mr. Fisk's side of the case:

"At some time in the month of June last the above-named Gorham Gray called upon me and urged me to purchase cotton through him for future delivery, representing that the sum of $16,000 would be required for deposit in some trust company as security to the seller, and requested me to advance that amount to him for that purpose. After repeated solicitations on his part, I gave to said Gray, on the 28th of June, 1869, the sum of $16,000 for the sole purpose of having the same deposited in a trust company, and the said Gray agreed so to deposit it. I have frequently endeavored to obtain from Gray some account of what he has done with the said money and the name of the trust company with which the same was deposited, but he has always refused, and still refuses, to give me any information on the subject, except a general statement that he bought cotton with the money, and made a certain profit thereon, the contracts and vouchers for which he absolutely refuses to exhibit.

I am informed and believe that said Gray never deposited the said money with any trust company, but that he used the same for his own purposes. I have demanded the return of said money from the said Gray, but he refuses to return the same or any part thereof. I verily believe that it was the intention of said Gray, at the time of obtaining the said money from me, to defraud me out of the same and to appropriate it to his own use. JAMES FISK, Jr.

Sworn, &c.

Field & Shearman and W. H. Morgan for plaintiff.

Arrest of a Trunk Thief—A Singular Case.

On the 20th of July last Mrs. Jeannette D. Bigelow, of Worcester, N. Y., accompanied by Miss Mary A. Brainard, of East Haddam, Conn., started from this City for New-Haven, intending to pay a visit to a mutual friend. They had the misfortune to lose both of their trunks, which were stolen from Pier No. 13 North River, while awaiting transportation. Detectives Webb and Stillwell, of the Second Precinct, were given charge of the case, and ascertained from one of the carmen usually employed about the Pier, that he had been engaged by a man and woman to convey two trunks from the wharf, on the day in question, and deliver them at a house in Avenue A, near Third-street. The cashier next remembered that he had noticed Mrs. Maggie Bonney, a woman of very doubtful reputation and antecedents, standing on the wharf on the day of the larceny, and he also informed the detectives that Mrs. Bonney was subsequently seen in Middletown, Conn. As there was every reason to believe that Maggie's husband—an old State Prison bird—had had his hand in the larceny, the officer made earnest endeavor to find him, without success, however. The Sheriff of Middletown County was next appealed to, and he at once arrested Mrs. Bonney in a house of ill fame, in that place, and was fortunate to find his prisoner in possession of the two missing trunks with nearly all their contents intact. The accused was yesterday brought to this City by the Middletown Sheriff and duly arraigned before Justice Kelly at the Tombs Police Court, when the two victimized ladies made the necessary affidavits, in which they gave the value of their property at $400. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail. She made a statement before the Magistrate when arraigned in relation to the robbery, in which she says that her husband escorted her to the boat on the 20th of July, when he noticed the trunks and determined to steal them, so engaged the carman as already narrated. Maggie was compelled to pawn a portion of the property for $8, and give the money to her husband, with whom she subsequently quarreled, so ran away from him and took the trunks away with her. As the two owners of the trunks lost nearly all their personal wardrobes, the recovery of the trunks was a very fortunate one for them, a fact they seemingly fully realized while in Court.

Affray in Sullivan-street—Arrest and Incarceration of the Combatants.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance, arising from some unknown cause, occurred in the notorious saloon of William Higgins, corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, in which the principals were Higgins, his brother Thomas, and one Michael Brady. Officer Shute, of the Eighth Precinct, being on post in Sullivan-street, was informed of the affray, and hurrying to the scene, arrived in time to prevent a fatal termination. When he entered the saloon William Higgins was standing in the midst of a general wreck of chairs, tables and bar fixtures, waving a revolver wildly over his head, while Brady was prostrate and bleeding on the floor, with Thos. Higgins standing over him, and beating him with a club. The walls and floors were sprinkled with blood, and the general appearance of the place indicated that a brutal and protracted struggle had taken place. Officer Shute paused with due discretion at the door, and giving an alarm rap brought several other policemen to his assistance, when the entire party was secured, and taken to the Eighth Precinct Police Station. Brady was so exhausted as to be unable to walk, was bruised and bloody, and bore the mark of a pistol shot in his cheek, which he said he had received at the hands of William Higgins. The Police recognized all the parties as official acquaintances of long standing, and declared that William Higgins, some three years ago, beat a negro to death in his own saloon; that Thomas Higgins once playfully shot out the eye of a colored boot-black in front of the St. Bernard Hotel, and that Brady, who was a Deputy United States Marshal during the war, had also killed his man, but like the others had escaped punishment.

These prisoners of bloody antecedents were yesterday morning sent before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Brady declining to make any complaint against his assailants, they evidently expected to be immediately set free to disturb the public peace again whenever they should feel inclined. But Justice Ledwith remarked that the reckless or malicious use of firearms had become far too common, that it should not be in the option of the participants to say that punishment should not follow these disgraceful affrays, and he therefore required Officer Shute to make a complaint of disorderly conduct against the parties, and, upon this, committed them to prison in default of a fine of $10 each, and of bail in the sum of $1,000 each to keep the peace.

Police Transfers.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning, when the following additional transfers of Sergeants were ordered: John H. Polly, from the Twentieth to the Second Precinct; Myron Allen, from the Second to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and John H. McCullough from the Eleventh to the Twentieth Precinct.

THE VREELAND CASE.

Efforts to Remove it from the Police Court to the Supreme Court.

This case, some of the particulars of which have already appeared in the Times under the head of Police Courts, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court in consequence of Judge Cardozo's having granted a writ of *certiorari* for the purpose of having the proceedings before Mr. Justice Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, stayed,—the allegation being that Justice Mansfield has no jurisdiction whatever of the case. The return made by the Justice to the writ is to the effect that the testimony now before him shows clearly that George Vreeland, the defendant, was married to Caroline E. (claiming to be Vreeland) the defendant, on the 21st of June, 1865, by the Rev. James O. Murray, and that the two lived and cohabited together as man and wife until November of the same year, when Mr. Vreeland abandoned his wife and infant child. Justice Mansfield further made return that no question as to jurisdiction was raised during the progress of the proceedings before him.

It is proper to state here, what has already appeared in our columns, that Caroline Vreeland insists that she is the lawful wife of George Vreeland, and that he has abandoned her, and hence she commenced these proceedings in pursuance of the statute in such case provided.

Mr. Bookstaver, in behalf of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday for Mr. Vreeland, and Messrs. Chauncey Shaffer, C. Sherley and Douglas A. Levein in behalf of the wife, Mrs. Vreeland. There were no papers read and no argument was made. The counsel for Mr. Vreeland asked for an adjournment. Mr. Shaffer asked that the return be read; he thought when the Court heard that, the whole case would be disposed of. The marriage, he said, took place in this City, and here was the residence of Mr. Vreeland. After some informal discussion, Judge Barnard ordered the case to stand over to Monday next, at 10 A. M., when a full argument on the merits is expected.

Coroners' Cases.

Daniel Rand a native of Ireland, aged 40, and a longshoreman, was suddenly seized with a fit, early yesterday morning, in West-street, and died in less than fifteen minutes after. The remains were removed to the Leonard-street Police Station, where Coroner Rollins held an inquest.

Francisco Gonzed, an Italian aged 36 years, fell through the hatchway of premises No. 41 Beaver-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and sustained such injuries that death ensued soon after the accident. Coroner Rollins held an inquest during the day, at the First Ward Police Station, where the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Rollins at No. 107 West Twenty-eighth-street, over the remains of Wm. Ayres, a child, who died there suddenly from disease of the heart. Verdict in accordance.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of John Brogan, a laborer, who met his death through injuries sustained a fortnight ago on the Long Island Railroad in consequence of a disruption of a gravel train. The deceased and several other men were in the train at the time, and seeing that the cars were about to tumble off the track down an embankment, they sprang off the train to save themselves. The deceased and another man, since dead, were caught by the falling cars and crushed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner Rollins was notified yesterday that James Glancy, aged 12 years, who was run over by car No. 147 of the Belt Line, on the 18th of July, died, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained. The driver of the car, Michael Meachim, has been arrested. An inquest will be held to-day.

Coroner Rollins commenced an inquest yesterday at his office in the case of Mrs. Caroline Hamblin, who was fatally burned a few days ago at No. 118 West Twenty-sixth-street, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Allen A. Hamblin, husband of the deceased, testified that on the evening of the 28th ult. he entered the house, and seeing some broken pieces of glass on the floor, he asked what was the matter, when deceased told him that the lamp globe had been broken; he then went out and procured another and gave it to deceased, after which he went into another room. In about a minute after he heard a scream, and running into the room where she was, he found her enveloped in flames. Procuring a quilt, he threw it around her and put out the flames. She lingered until 11:30 o'clock next day, when death ensued. He did not know in what manner the accident had occurred. Cornelius Hoff, an employe of Mr. Hamblin was also examined, when he stated that the deceased had sent him for some "patent" kerosene oil, to No. 119 West Nineteenth-street. He did not remember what he paid for the oil. In consequence of the absence of the chemist of the Board of Health, who has analyzed the oil which exploded, the case was laid over until to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Pinckney vs. Dow.	34—Berry vs. Nelson.
26—Boyt vs. Harris.	35—Saxe vs. [illegible]
28—Youngblow vs. Bell et al.	

Call No. 60—In re W. H. Peckham, Trustee, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. J. K. Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—People vs. Wm. Duffie; felonious assault and battery.	4—People vs. Herman Conrad; grand larceny.
2—People vs. Geo. Hammersley; forgery.	6—People vs. Wm. Shaw; grand larceny.
3—People vs. George Pierson; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 3.

By Judge Barnard.

Emma S. Crandall vs. F. W. H. Crandall; judgment of divorce granted on the report of the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Judge Freedman.

Goodrich vs. Mason; motion denied with $10 costs.

Barnum vs. Collins; motion granted and order of arrest vacated with $10 costs.

Samuel A. Lambert vs. Hiram Burner; motion granted.

Hudson vs. Frankenstein; motion granted without costs.

Mabon vs. Losher; motion granted unless plaintiff serve complaint within ten days and pay $10 costs of this motion to the defendant's attorney.

Simon vs. Kaliske; motion granted.

Michael Gibbons vs. Bridget Gibbons; default opened and case sent back to the referee to take such proof as may be offered by the defendant. The defendant's application for leave to renew the motion for counsel fee and alimony denied.

Charles Sacia vs. James Purcell; motion dismissed with costs.

The same vs. the same; motion granted with costs.

Haarm vs. Kronshaw; motion for injunction granted and receiver appointed.

Mary Platt vs. Charles S. Platt; ordered that the defendant pay $100 counsel fee and alimony at the rate of $10 per week, and that the case be referred to take proof of the allegations in the complaint.

The American Improved Gas-Light Company vs. Wm. F. Parker; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Maria L. Stuart vs. William F. Parker; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Charles Cortay vs. Andrew Clarke et al.; motion for retaxation of costs denied.

Myers vs. Marks; motion granted; order of arrest vacated and set aside, with costs, and the costs of this motion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Mr. Justice Nelson.

DEMURRER TO BILL—LIABILITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SURETY ON JOINT BOND.

Thomas Fielden and William C. Pickersgill vs. Louis Emile Lahens et al.—Nelson, C. J.—This is a bill filed on an injunction bond against Louis Emile Lahens and the representatives of John Lafarge. The bond executed by Lahens and Lafarge to the obligees, of whom the complainants are the survivors, was joint, and not several, and Lafarge was simply a surety, being in no way interested in this suit in which the bond was given. It was dated 19th of April, 1866, and conditioned to pay Fielden Brothers & Co. all moneys which may be recovered by them in a suit mentioned, or the collection of which may be stayed by said injunction. A judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs in the suit at law, 17th April, 1868, and the injunction suit dismissed 27th June, 1868. Lafarge died 20th June, 1868. Lahens, the other obligor, who was one of the defendants in the suit at law, was insolvent at the time of the rendition of the judgment, and had petitioned for a discharge under Bankrupt act. Lafarge left sufficient assets to satisfy the judgment at law, though large in amount, $120,000. The case is an important one, on account of the large sum involved, and the certainty that unless recovered out of the assets of the estate of Lafarge it will be lost. But, in our view of it, the principles that must govern it are not new or difficult. One branch of it falls directly within the doctrine of the case of the United States vs. Price, (9 How., 83, pp. 90, 91, 95, and cases there referred to.) The principle is, that equity will not hold a surety liable when he is discharged at law; and that in the case of a joint obligation, and the death of the surety, as in the present case, the remedy at law is gone, as it respects the legal representatives. The cases on this subject are numerous, and it would be useless to discuss them. Several of them will be found referred to in the opinion of the Court in the United States vs. Price; and many more in the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Woodbury, (pp. 96, 97, 98, 103.) It is supposed that a provision in the Code of this State has had the effect to change this rule, and to furnish a remedy at law, notwithstanding the death of the joint obligor, against the representatives. It provides in substance, that in a suit upon a joint contract against defendants, a judgment may be rendered against any or either of them severally. (Sections 136, 274.) These provisions were enacted since the date of the bond in question, and, if their operation and effect are to change the contract of Lafarge, they must be disregarded, as the Legislature possesses no such power. We agree that if this bond had been joint and several, a suit at law might have been sustained against the representatives, and the estate bound for the judgment; and, in such case, as a joint suit could not be maintained at law against the surviving obligor and the representatives of the deceased, equity would have afforded relief. (See cases in dissenting opinion of Woodbury, J., pp. 96, 97, 98.) And, if the Code has the effect of converting this bond into one joint and several, and the Legislature was competent to make the change, then this suit is well brought, and should be sustained. But as at present advised, I am of opinion that the provision in the Code has no such effect; and, what is still more important, if it purported to have such effect, it could not be upheld on the ground that it would change a material part of the contract to the prejudice of the surety. Lafarge, the obligor, did not agree to become severally bound, but jointly; and, so material is this distinction, that bills are not unfrequently filed, and the suit sustained or defeated, after a serious litigation, to ascertain whether the bond or other contract was joint, or joint and several. In any view, therefore, we can take of the case, we are of opinion the demurrer must be sustained. The complainants have leave to amend.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW—A QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

O'Donnell vs. Rosenburgh et al.; Graf vs. The Same.—This case came before the Court on a motion to consolidate the two actions above entitled, for the reason that the Lien law does not allow two suits for the same cause of action. The defendant (Rosenburgh) made an affidavit to the effect that he is the defendant in both the actions, and that the same are brought to enforce a claim in pursuance of the Mechanics' Lien law. The following opinion was given by Judge Brady: The complaint and summons in this case are set aside—dismissed—but without prejudice to the plaintiff's rights. He having been made a defendant in the action by O'Donnell, it is not necessary to consolidate these actions, inasmuch as all the equities of the parties are to be passed upon, and the plaintiffs can be protected in the O'Donnell action as well as in this. He was made a defendant in that action, and therefore should not have commenced this; but the defendant, the owner, if he desired costs, should have moved earlier. His laches in that respect has increased the costs, and he cannot take advantage of his own wrong or delay. Ordered accordingly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Aug. 3.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Court presented a large calendar to-day, but it included no cases of special importance. The following cases were disposed of:

Thomas Carroll and Chas. Wilson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

John Casper Diffner pleaded guilty to stealing a horse, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Morrissey pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Mullaney pleaded guilty to a felonious assault and battery, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Meiser pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Geo. Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Peter C. Yergenson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Philip Rummell was tried for a felonious assault and battery and acquitted.

Clinton Smith (colored) pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Margaret Mooney was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amount stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	*Aug. 31, 1865.	*July 31, 1869.
War Obligations	$2,710,994,571	$2,420,777,813
Old Stocks	45,427,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,756,421,571	$2,447,799,813
Bonds Pacific Roads	1,258,000	60,300,320
Total all Debt	$2,757,680,571	$2,508,099,133
War Debt reduced		$290,216,758
Old Stocks paid off		18,415,000
Reduction of Direct Debt		$308,631,758
Increased aid to Pacific Roads		59,602,320
Net reduction of all Debt		$249,029,438

*Exclusive of Accrued Interest.

Compared with the Fourth of March, 1869, when the New Administration took charge of the Government and its Finances, the following changes have been made in the position of the Public Debt, including Accrued Interest:

	March 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,250	[illegible]
Other Gold Bonds	505,[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Notes	32,775,560	[illegible]
Accrued Gold Interest	32,078,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Gold	$2,169,705,578	$2,149,416,041
Less Gold in Treasury	96,741,261	[illegible]
Balance Gold Debt	$2,069,967,317	[illegible]
	March 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.
Three ₱ Cent. Debt	$71,140,000	[illegible]
Accrued Interest	748,220	[illegible]
Currency Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Past due Demands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest on same	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in Currency	$472,301,[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Notes in Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance Currency Debt	$455,447,341	[illegible]
Total both classes	$2,525,414,[illegible]	[illegible]
Reduction since March 4		$43,994,523

The day has been one of unusual dullness in the Wall-street markets. The weather has suddenly changed to extreme Summer heat, and this fact, to some extent, influences adversely all inclination to speculate in the Stock or Gold markets. The volume of transactions in the Public Funds, to-day, is scarcely one-third of the business of yesterday, although the Treasury will buy, at noon to-morrow, $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. The movement in the Gold Room is also sluggish, and the sales throughout the day varied but slightly from the last price of Monday night, 136⅛ ₱ cent. The rates of Foreign Exchange are steady at 109¾@110 ₱ cent. for 60 days' London, with a moderate business for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow. We hear of further transfers by Cable at 110⅛ ₱ cent.—equal to 110¾ ₱ cent. for Sight Bills. Money is in good request at 7 ₱ cent. on Railway Stock collateral, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds and to carry over Gold balances.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were less firm than yesterday, and the transactions comparatively light. The Southern State Bonds were steady, the New-York and Western Railways and the Philadelphia and Reading comparatively dull, although the prices bid and paid were for the most part quite up to the best figures of Monday, and on the Northwest Stocks 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	116	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¾	122¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	122½	122¾
American Gold Coin	136⅛	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	59½	59¾
Virginia Bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	53	51¾
New-York Central	209½	209¼
Reading Railway	97⅛	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114⅝
Northwest Common	85¼	85½
Northwest Preferred	97	97
Michigan Southern	106⅛	106¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153⅝	153¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107	107
Pacific Mail Company	84⅝	84¾
St. Paul Preferred	89	89½
St. Paul Common	79⅛	79¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32¼
Hudson River	186⅛	186
Harlem	161⅛	165

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,934,[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. [illegible] Wall-st.—We offer for sale an invariable Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. [illegible] Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000, of the above road.

OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY, AND TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, 283 MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI, TO THE KANSAS STATE LINE, there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were ... $3,077,[illegible]

Operating expenses ... 1,[illegible]

Net earnings ... $1,[illegible]

THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.

THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS $420,000 IN GOLD.

THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.

THE ROAD IS FINISHED, has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.

THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

Price 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in 1888.

THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, which is paid by the Company.

The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ FOR SALE.

200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT. CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS, Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 13 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	34	Leather, sides	10,317
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	3,290
Cotton, bales	230	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,971
Eggs, bbls.	813	Cut Meats, pkgs.	113
Flour, bbls.	10,419	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	48,551	Lard, kegs	120
Corn, bushels	23,753	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	899	Butter, pkgs.	1,837
Malt, bushels	13,800	Cheese, boxes	10,[illegible]
Oats, bushels	1,[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	145
Beans, bushels	301	Starch, boxes	1,480
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Tobacco, hhds.	153
Oat Meal, bbls.	69	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	56
Hemp, bales	69	Whisky, bbls.	1,012
Hops, bales	163	Wool, bales	945

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Jones Thomas*, for Oporto and Lisbon—45 boxes Clocks, 200 bbls. Rosin, 20 cases Sewing Machines, 20 boxes Maizena, 900 bbls. Flour, 28,274 bushels Wheat, 17,850 Staves.

By the brig *Flora*, for Cork—11,682 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Germania*, for Hamburg—[illegible] Bacon, 100 bbls. Beef, 251 cases Sewing Machines, [illegible] cases Tobacco, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 2 bales Furs, 3 boxes Clocks, 23 bbls. Maizena, 4,390 boxes Extract, [illegible] Asphaltum, 1,285 bbls. Rosin, 41 logs Walnut, 7 pkgs. Pumps, 2 bales Skins, 6 pkgs. Brass, [illegible] Tallow, 27,300 lbs. Grease.

By the ship *Delthusen*, for London—2,[illegible] lbs. Oil Cake, 220 bbls. Rosin, 6 tons Coquilla Nuts, 1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 67 hhds. Tobacco, 2,600 Staves.

By the brig *Giulietta*, for Trieste—1,[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *W. A. Rogers*, for Vigo—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $7 [illegible] 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive and steady at [illegible] for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

BRICKS—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Common Hard at [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been in slack demand, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at [illegible]

CEMENT—Continues in demand and firm, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—There has been but little change to note in this line. Yard prices for Anthracite are now quoted up to $9.50@$11, as against $[illegible] ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. same time last year. The demand is quite limited for the season, as buyers are reluctant to purchase freely at the exceptionally high asking rates. Foreign scarce, quiet, and nearly nominal in price.

COFFEE—[illegible]

Stock of Rio in Importers' hands.

	Bags.		Bags.
New-Orleans	12,300	Philadelphia	[illegible]
Mobile	2,000	Boston	3,500
Baltimore	47,780	New-York	[illegible]
Grand total			[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible] Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, viz:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27½
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29½	29½
Low Middling	32¾	33	33	33
Middling	33¾	34	34¼	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FEATHERS—A light trade has been noted in Live Geese at from 82½c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—There has been a very moderate inquiry for the leading kinds within our former range.

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active, since our last, and prices have been quoted partially up [illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in demand at from 80c.@85c. chiefly 80c., for shipping, and 90c.@[illegible] for City use. [illegible]

[illegible]

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

[illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been in good request at $1.15 for Common and $1.75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at steady rates.

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely to-day at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable to arrive and on the spot, but has not been in much request, and only some job lots have been placed at 42c.@42½c., here, ₱ gallon. [illegible]

OILS—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds, [illegible]

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 2.—*Sperm*—Continues in moderate request, and sales were made of 800 bbls., in parcels for manufacturers, on private terms. *Whale*—Is very quiet, and we learn of no transactions since our last.

Reports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady, including Carolina at [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at [illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 13½c.@15c.; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow was in light supply and wanted at 12½c., but was generally held at [illegible]

TEAS—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in demand, chiefly at $1.10 ₱ gallon; [illegible]

WHALEBONE—Has been in request and firm; [illegible] lbs. Arctic sold at New-Bedford on private terms.

WOOL—There has been a moderate movement in Fleece, chiefly in grades ranging from 48c.@60c., with combings at 60c. ₱ lb. In California there has been rather more doing at from 25c.@34c. for Fall and Spring clip. In foreign there has been no important trade, [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Business has been checked by the increasing firmness of holders. For Liverpool, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, PEEP SHOW MAN, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JERRY LE DREW, GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	1[illegible]

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The "Senatus Consultum" was read yesterday in the French Senate, and then the body adjourned to Thursday, when it will meet and appoint a committee of ten to consider the document. In addition to what has already been given the "Senatus Consultum" prescribes that Ministers are to depend only on the Emperor, and to deliberate, as heretofore, in council under his presidency. They are to be held responsible for their acts, but can be impeached only by the Senate.

A dispatch by the French Cable announces that the Captain-General of Madrid has addressed a letter to SERRANO and PRIM, in which he declares that the result of the revolution is not what it should have been; that greater abuses, wider-spread immorality, and more deplorable anarchy prevail now than before; and that the Constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a King is indispensable. The letter has been read in the Council of Ministers, and has "created a profound impression."

A ship canal is to be constructed through Schleswig-Holstein to connect the Baltic and the North Seas. The preliminary surveys have been completed. It is thought the Prussian Government will undertake the work of building.

A terrible accident in the coal mines in the mountain districts near Dresden, Saxony, is reported by the cable. No particulars are given, but it is stated that over three hundred persons have been killed.

In the money article of the London *Times* of yesterday it is stated that there are strong rumors of the arrangement of preliminaries between Spain and this country of an agreement relative to Cuba.

CUBA.

The latest news from Cuban sources is that through the capture of many prisoners in the recent engagements, who are held as hostages for the proper treatment of Cubans in Spanish hands, the revolutionary leaders have caused a change in the policy of their enemies, which was to instantly execute insurgents when taken. QUESADA has destroyed all communication between Puerto Principe and the coast, and telegraphic communication with Havana; and General JORDAN has defeated the Spaniards in several skirmishes. The troops of the latter are reported in good condition, well organized, well drilled—"and fight like demons."

GENERAL.

The Captain and crew of the bark *Ontario*, wrecked on the passage from New-York to Melbourne, and abandoned at sea on the 30th of May, are all safe, and are at Mauritius.

Another convict has escaped from Sing Sing. He was serving out a sentence of five years and ten months. He got out some time during Monday night, and the guards have been hunting for him ever since.

The man-of-war *Eclipse* has arrived at Halifax with yellow-fever on board. On the passage from Rio Grande eighteen men died, among them the Commander and First Lieutenant.

Mr. PHILIP YALE, proprietor and manager of Yale's Varieties, in Cincinnati, has been arrested for permitting an indecent exhibition—the cancan.

A letter from Japan states that Rev. Mr. VERBECK, long an American missionary at Nagasaki, has gone to Yeddo to take charge of a school recently established by the Government for the education of the sons of its officers. It also states that the severe laws for punishing natives who may embrace Christianity are about to be repealed.

Governor SMITH, of Alabama, has issued a vigorous proclamation against lawlessness in Madison County, on account of information that citizens are whipped, otherwise outraged, and even murdered, by disguised men, and that neither citizens nor officers seem to take steps to have offenders arrested. The Governor directs the Sheriff to proceed immediately by *posse comitatus* and by calling on the military to arrest offenders and assure ample protection to citizens.

A man named WILLIAM B. SMITH, a watchmaker in Whitehall, Mich., while in a temporary fit of insanity, recently took up a double-barrelled shot gun and walked out into the street and shot the first two men he met, and threatened to shoot one or two others. He was finally captured and lodged in jail. One of the men shot was killed outright, and the other badly wounded.

General MILTON STAPP, for many years a prominent politician in Indiana, and Mayor of Madison at one time, died at Galveston, Texas, on Monday. He was Collector of Internal Revenue in that State during President JOHNSON'S Administration.

Attorney-General HOAR has rendered an opinion defining his construction of the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office act. He advises the President to make new appointments to those consular positions to which nominations were made at the last session of the Senate, but were left unacted upon by that body. The appointment of Mr. WILLIAM SPENCER VERNAM to the Consulate at Kiang, China, made Friday, is the first appointment by the President under this decision.

Still another case of death through a druggist's carelessness in Baltimore is reported. A well-known Virginia lady, who was recovering from the effects of the removal of a tumor, was the victim. Her physician had ordered gentle doses of quinine, but through the blunder of the apothecary she was given morphine, and soon died. The case is to be legally investigated.

A land slide at Stockport, Columbia County, this State, carried away, on Monday evening, about three acres of land a hundred feet deep, at a point not far from the Empire House. Much excitement among the towns-people was caused, some thinking an earthquake had visited the place.

The practice of publishing the names of appointees in the Custom-house has proved to be an annoyance to the officials, and the Collector has requested the Department at Washington not to publicly announce his changes either before or after their confirmation.

President GRANT formally took leave of the guests at the Stetson House, at Long Branch, yesterday afternoon, and left for the residence of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, on the Hudson. The President has bought a cottage at the Branch.

A strong effort is making in Buffalo to break down the coal combination now in existence. Last evening a large meeting of citizens was held and an association formed. Those who are concerned in the coal operations were termed "robbers and plunderers of the poor."

The number of those engaged in the tailors' strike is increasing. The journeymen of five more firms entered the Union yesterday, and to-day the manufacturers' men will join the movement.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, was paid yesterday morning at the office of the City Chamberlain, in the new Court-house. The amount paid was $[illegible], of which the Sinking Fund receives $[illegible].

Ten empty whisky barrels were yesterday seized by Deputy Collector WHEATON, of Collector BAILEY'S office, which had the tax-paid stamps. These barrels were on the way to Philadelphia to be refilled and aid in clearing the contents from the payment of the Internal Revenue tax.

Yesterday CLEMENT HARWOOD, *alias* Chas. Hope Chalmers, was arrested on board the steamer *Russia* on her arrival at this port by order of Inspector DILKS, in consequence of a cable dispatch from Inspector BAILEY, of the City Police, London, charging him with having committed a heavy forgery in England. French and English bills and gold of the value of $[illegible] in American funds were found upon the person of the prisoner. The British Consul was notified of the arrest and seizure of the money. Two traveling companions of HARWOOD were also temporarily detained.

At the weekly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday, Mrs. NORTON and Mrs. BLAKE made the principal speeches, each offering at the close some characteristic resolutions.

Mr. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING was yesterday appointed Engineer of the East River Bridge, in the place of his lamented father.

At the Saratoga trot yesterday *White Fawn* won three straight mile heats in 2:44, 2:43 and 2:42½. The race was not an exciting one.

PETER KERR, of the firm of J. J. CLARK & Co., of this City, was disabled by cramps while bathing in the surf at Long Branch on Monday, and drowned.

A letter was received from Colonels RYAN and CURRIER, the two fugitive filibusters, by Marshal BARLOW yesterday, in which he was requested to allow them to return to this City. He states that they will have to expect different conditions to those extended to the Fort Lafayette prisoners if they undertake to come back here.

Fifteen vessels alleged to have been fitting out as gunboats, to be used by the Government of Spain against Peru, or, as is also claimed, to protect the coast of Cuba from filibusters, were seized yesterday at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, by order of the Government authorities in this City.

The Bayonne Yacht Club held their third annual regatta yesterday. Prizes were won by the yachts *Bayonne, Pearsall, Musketeed, Phantom* and others.

Napoleon and His Parliament.

The telegraph brings us a summary of the concessions which the Emperor of France proposes to make to his Parliament on his approaching *fête* day, the 15th of August. Any attempt to appreciate the import of these concessions, before we have the official text, would be premature, but we may reasonably assume that the Legislature of France is henceforth to take a more prominent part in the conduct of the Imperial Government than it has done heretofore under the Napoleonic dynasty. The right to initiate measures, which of course involves a right to discuss them, confers a leverage upon public opinion of the greatest importance. Hitherto it has been impossible to get any question before the Chamber without the permission of the Ministers, and, as a natural consequence, at the moment when the Deputies were most anxious to discuss the policy of the Administration, and when in their opinion great results might have attended a discussion, the subject would be withheld or withdrawn. This species of legerdemain has been frequently resorted to in times of difficulty, and we can only account for the Emperor's relinquishing so important a check upon the Legislative Body upon the supposition that he feels himself strong enough now to defy the utmost abuse of the privilege in question.

The publicity of the Senatorial sittings is of less consequence than it appears. Though containing many very able and eloquent men, it is in no sense either a representative or a deliberative assembly. It is popularly termed *L'Hospital des Invalides*, so frequently have its doors opened to receive crippled and maimed politicians, who, for one reason or another, it was desirable to place in dignified retirement. Now that their deliberations are to be conducted in the presence of the nation, it is to be presumed, however, that they will acquire some additional importance.

But the most significant of all the Imperial concessions is thus stated by the telegram:

"No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a committee, charged with the duty of examining the project, and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce definitely on the subject."

This, if stated correctly, which we doubt, gives the Corps Legislatif larger powers of legislation than are possessed by our Congress. That body requires a two-thirds vote to pass a law which has been vetoed by the Executive. A majority of the French Legislature, it would seem from this report, will be competent to enact a law, in defiance of the Emperor, under its new Constitution.

The provision in regard to the treaty-making power is more remarkable for what it does not than for what it does concede. "Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose." The power of treating for war and peace, of negotiating for territory and of forming political alliances, offensive and defensive, is left unimpaired, though of late years the exercise of none of the Emperor's prerogatives has been more bitterly denounced than this.

We do not feel much confidence in the accuracy of the analysis of the Senatus Consultum which reached us yesterday, the very phraseology of which is of its essence, but if it is reported with substantial correctness, it is certain that the Emperor's concessions are not illusory, however far they may come short of satisfying the Opposition, whose hostility began with the Empire, and with the Empire only will be likely to end.

Land Monopolies in the West.

California suffers from its land monopolies. Its choicest farming lands are locked in the hands of corporations and speculators. The old Mexican grants laid the foundation for enormous territorial possessions, and the lax land system of the United States has permitted an aggravation of the evil. The Sacramento *Union*, referring to the filing of articles of incorporation "of another formidable land monopoly," declares that the object is to "grab all the good Government lands along the line of the thirty-fifth parallel of railway route," extending into Arizona. Similar organizations already hold four-fifths of all the best lands in many counties; the result being that in the districts most desirable for agricultural purposes, it is almost impossible to find a quarter section of good land available at the Government price. The region is a vast wilderness under the control of speculators who demand from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, in gold, for land which under proper restrictions would be accessible at a dollar and a quarter in currency. The effect upon emigration is natural and marked. The industry and enterprise which, with fair play, would soon convert whole counties into fruitful farms, shrink from contact with monopoly, and turn in other directions in search of homes.

All the Territories and the newer States suffer more or less from the same cause. Theoretically, the Government land system is conceived in the interest of the settler. Preëmption and the Homestead law are all he could desire. Practically, however, the policy of land grants to railroads has built up a series of enormous monopolies, which drive preëmptors and the seekers after free homesteads into remote and often inferior localities. The policy has not been unmixed evil. It has fostered land monopoly, but it has facilitated the building of railroads, which in turn accelerate material development. Whether the railroads have not sometimes been purchased at too great a cost, and whether, as in the case of the Pacific Railroads, the land given has not been in excess of adequate amounts, as provided for by Government bonds, are questions not now needing discussion. The effect upon the interests of the migrating classes is the point which, in the light of California's experience, challenges attention; tending as it does to multiply difficulties in the path of the average settler, and to convert railroad corporations into centres of land monopoly. The enlarged facilities of travel widen the area available for settlement, but it is at a cost which places good land beyond the reach of poor men, or subjects poor settlers to the exactions—possibly merciless—of powerful corporations.

What is done in this matter cannot now be undone. The bargain was made by successive Congresses, and the country must submit to the consequences. But the moral of the lesson even yet admits of practical application. There are land grants which have lapsed by non-compliance with the conditions on which they were made. Either these should be declared invalid—in which case the lands will revert to the Government and be available for settlement; or the companies should be compelled to construct the railroads, which were the pretext and consideration for the grant. For the rest, Congress may provide effective remedies for the abuses of ordinary speculation; it may guard the people and the States against the vulgar and mischievous monopolies, from which Iowa, Illinois and Missouri have in the past suffered penalties now shared by California.

A Scurvy "Queen's Messenger."

Mr. EUSTACE CLARE GRENVILLE MURRAY, whose scurrilous articles in the *Queen's Messenger* have for months excited so much indignation in London society, is now charged with the additional offence of perjury.

The story is a strange one, and worth briefly repeating on this side of the water for its obvious lesson. The latest phase in London journalism may be fairly styled, perhaps, the phase of personality; and from the eminently respectable and mysterious *Owl*, this gossiping tendency has at length passed through successive gradations of the *Echoes of the Clubs*, the *Will o' the Wisp* and the *Echo* down to the *Queen's Messenger*. The latter, a weekly paper started a few months ago, signalized itself at once by gross and indecent attacks on members of the peerage and of the aristocracy, which provoked universal disgust and detestation. Its caricature sketches of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, (styled "The Duke of Farobrother,") and of the late Lord CARRINGTON, (called "Lord Coachington,") were specially malignant. Public opinion pointed directly to Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY, a member of the Conservative Club, as the editor and publisher of this sheet, and Lord CARRINGTON, accordingly, publicly assaulted—or insulted—the reputed editor on the Club steps. Mr. MURRAY resorted to the law, and thence sprang the famous case of Queen *vs.* Carrington, which has figured of late so conspicuously in English journalism.

In this case, Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY denied on oath that he was editor or publisher of the *Queen's Messenger*, or the author of certain scurrilous articles contained in it, and that against a quantity of proof so great and apparently overwhelming, that he has now been indicted for perjury. The preliminary hearing has been long and interesting—its result, that the case will doubtless go to trial, and Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY has been required to find sureties for his appearance. While we do not propose to conclude that a man is guilty before he is so proved, yet the evidence of guilt in this instance is strong. It would seem to be another of those too frequent cases in which a man sheltering himself under the mask of journalism lets fly poisoned shafts which he is ashamed to acknowledge as his own. It is, however, to the credit of the London clubs that a member is not permitted to use such missiles of detraction with impunity, and retain his position as an associate and companion. Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY was forced by public opinion to resign his membership in the Conservative Club, which he did just in season to avoid expulsion.

Commerce and the Canals.

The prediction of the Erie President is realized. The competition between railroads and the New-York Canals in regard to the carrying of grain has ended in the defeat of the latter. Iron and steam have vanquished horses and water. The Buffalo forwarders find themselves unable to continue the race with the railroad kings; and the boats remain idle at the wharves.

But the race has not been a fair one. For bulky freights, water has unquestionable advantages over the rail in the matter of cost. In the present instance, however, the water has been clogged with exorbitant charges, for which the State and the Buffalonians have a common responsibility; while railway management of the Erie order is light-weighted—not even a conscience encumbers its operations. The odds, therefore, are against the canals, and the commerce connected with the canals materially suffers.

Assuming that the Buffalo dispatch tells the whole truth, the necessity of State action at once to lighten the charges of the canals and to increase their carrying capacity becomes apparent. Observant men have long anticipated the contingency which now has happened. But corrupt interests have prevented radical reforms in canal management, and a short-sighted policy has indefinitely delayed the reduction of charges which alone can enable the State work to maintain a successful competition with other routes of transportation. This crisis at Buffalo—for such the new attitude of the forwarders really is—demonstrates the folly of inaction on the part of the Legislature and the State authorities. There must be a lower tariff, increased facilities, and cheaper and more honest management, or the Erie Canal will deserve the name with which it was baptized by its enemies, of Clinton's big ditch. Time and the railroad wait for no man.

The Crisis in Spain.

The Captain-General of Madrid is getting discouraged with the revolutionary Government of Spain. "My hopes," he says, "have been deceived. Greater abuses, widespread immorality, deplorable anarchy prevail—disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end." Such are the evils that have followed revolution. His remedy for all these evils is a monarchy. Like the faltering Israelites, he calls for a King. Unless the Provisional Government will give Spain a King immediately, he threatens to abandon the Government and with it all hope of "consolidating the revolution."

Spain is certainly in a sorry condition,—as the old Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia would say, "very sick." What is to be her fate, and what a weary way she has yet to travel before she will reach a government that will secure to her peace, prosperity and contentment is, no doubt, providentially concealed from her people. Deplorable, however, as her condition now is, and perhaps the Governor of Madrid does not exaggerate it, it is far better, and will lead to far more auspicious results than would follow a relapse to that unspeakable degradation which preceded the revolution, when one of the weakest and lewdest women in Europe was recognized as the first lady in the Kingdom. The crisis through which Spain is passing will prove a most serious and a most tedious one. She is less advanced in civilization to-day than France was in '89. By what trials and struggles she is to overtake the other nations of Europe, by whose example, through the agency of railroads and the telegraph, she has been infected, no one can foresee, but the mirror of history reflects a most dismal prospect.

We fervently trust our Government will escape all unnecessary responsibility for the results which seem to be impending.

The atmosphere of Paris does not seem favorable to General FREMONT'S last great project. He and his financiering are both coming to grief. Deterred neither by the refusal of Congress to furnish a subsidy nor by its refusal to grant a right of way, he repaired to France and threw himself upon the tender mercies of its capitalists. A grand Transcontinental Railway appeared—upon paper. A company was announced to promote its construction, and a prospectus appeared full of rich and gorgeous promises. Mariposa in all its glory never excelled the picture spread before the eyes of Parisian capitalists. There were to be "210 millions of francs in shares of 125 francs," first mortgage bonds based upon a munificent land grant, and above all, the construction bonds were to enjoy from the Federal Government a guarantee of six per cent. interest. The last promise was unfortunate. It was specific and admitted of a test. Mr. WASHBURNE was applied to for information, and he referred to the State Department; and the State Department remorselessly replied that the United States have granted no subsidy or aid in any shape to the imaginary Transcontinental Railway. Polite Parisian critics thereupon pronounced the project a fraud and the prospectus a tissue of falsehoods. The Company's directors sought the intervention of the law to silence criticism; and our Paris correspondent, in the letter published yesterday, reported the progress of the suit. The documents being on hand, including the letter from the Department of State, our correspondent predicts that the case will be withdrawn. But if the suit be stopped, what will be done with the prospectus? And without the prospectus, with its millions and bonds and Government guarantee, what will become of General FREMONT and the Transcontinental Railway?

The Emperor of France is said to have written a letter to M. DURUY, late Minister of Public Instruction, to say how sorry he was to part with him, but that as "*la politique n'a pas d'entrailles*" (*i. e.* politics have no bowels) it was inevitable. M. DURUY is to have a seat in the Senate by way of indemnification.

The retirement of M. DURUY is not an auspicious event for France. He falls a victim to clerical influence, which has fought every inch of ground over which he has passed in his efforts to secularize education, and bring the institutions of learning under the undisputed control of the Civil Government. The Emperor, whose wishes and policy he was laboring so faithfully, and, as we hoped, so successfully, to carry out, has been obliged apparently to compromise with the Church, and condemn Mr. DURUY to the dazzling obscurity of the Senate. Happily he is a scholar, and what France loses in his retirement from the Ministry the world will gain from his return to his library. BACON was condemned to quit the woolsack to complete his *novum organum*. M. DURUY may yet be grateful for the crisis which will give him the leisure and opportunity to complete the series of histories, the commencement of which is already the most durable memorial of his life.

There is one temptation to ill-manners which the best bred men in England never can withstand, and that is to publicly correct an error of an adversary in the syntax or prosody of a Latin quotation. The most recent and flagrant specimen of this sort of breeding was perpetrated the other evening in Westminster Hall by Lord JOHN MANNERS apropos of an error alleged to have been committed by Mr. BRIGHT in quoting a phrase from OVID. The charge made was that Mr. BRIGHT, in picturing Mr. DISRAELI as coming down to the House with disheveled hair, said, *crinis disjectus*, instead of *crinibus disjectis*. Lord JOHN MANNERS, eager to prove that he at all events had not forgotten his declensions, taunted the President of the Board of Trade with his eccentric Latin.

The London *News* defends Mr. BRIGHT on two pleas—first that he was not guilty, and secondly that it was nobody's business if he were. It says:

"On the face of the matter it seems probable that Mr. BRIGHT said, not *crinis disjectus*, but *crines disjectus*, which is a good idiomatic phrase, following what is called the Greek accusative construction. The ear would scarcely distinguish the difference and if Lord JOHN MANNERS had possessed something more than that little knowledge which is a dangerous thing, with a proportionate degree of candor and good-breeding, he would not have assumed a ridiculous blunder. We do not affirm that Mr. BRIGHT had OVID in his mind; but he might have had, and his phrase, we dare say, did recall to Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. LOWE a sentence in the letter of Medea to Jason:

"Disjectamque comas, aversaque in ora jacentum Invenit."

The matter would not be worth writing a line about if it did not illustrate the miserable paltriness of temper which prevails in one member at least of the opposition, who, if an hereditary aristocracy has any functions, ought not flagrantly to set aside the common courtesies of life. The reproof which was given to an Irish Viceroy from the gallery of a Dublin theatre, and which consisted in the use of his family name, in the phrase 'Manners, you rascal,' might be proffered with advantage to the late Commissioner of Works. If Mr. BRIGHT had made a slip, which seems very doubtful, good breeding would have let it pass. His Latin, whether it be eccentric or regular, does not bear on the Irish Church bill."

A clever writer in the *Edinburgh Review* for July shows that, despite all that has been done, much still remains to be done for the elucidation of our greatest English dramatist. This writer, who is a scholar, shows that most learned Shakespearean commentators are ignorant of the meaning of some of the most common phrases used by the poet. What does Ophelia mean when she says to the Queen, "You may wear your rue with a difference?" What was the precise significance of the *crants* laid upon Ophelia's bier? What does Benedict mean when he says that if a lady is not virtuous he will never "cheapen" her? What does Lear mean when he describes Regan as being of a "tender-hefted nature?" What does Pistol mean in the much-quoted saying—"Under which King, *Besonian*, speak or die?" What is the exact meaning of the phrase used by Tranio, to "balk logic?" What is a hilding? What is a zany? &c. These are some of the questions which the critic of the blue and yellow *Review* propounds to his readers; which he declares that the Shakespearean commentators are unable to answer, and which in some cases they do not even see the necessity of raising.

Custom-House Appointments.

Collector GRINNELL has recently written to Washington, requesting the Treasury Department not to make public his appointments in the New-York Custom-house hereafter. This step has been made necessary by the trouble which disappointed applicants often create when they do not see their names in the published lists. The Collector, after making his changes, sends the names to Washington for confirmation, and then privately informs the successful aspirants of their appointments to office. These changes have generally been announced to the public by the Washington correspondents of the Press, who find out what they are even before they are known at the Custom-house here. The publication of these names has now proved to be a source of great annoyance to the Collector and a detriment to the duties of his office. An applicant, with strong backers, finding himself deprived of a position he felt sure of obtaining, will complain on some ground or other of unfair treatment, and bring his case before the Collector, through influential friends, who demand to be heard. In fact, there are certain of these aspirants to whom disappointment acts only as an incentive to increase their efforts to get an appointment. The Collector is of the opinion that much of this unnecessary annoyance would be prevented if there should be no list of appointees published. Then only those who were confirmed would be informed of their success, and the rest be kept in blissful ignorance of their fate, at least for a long enough time to make complaints useless. Whether the Collector will experience any relief by adopting this novel course remains to be seen.

Republican Conference.

A meeting of the Presidents of the various Union Republican Associations in the twenty-one Assembly districts of this City is to be held next Thursday evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, to take into consideration the recent distribution of the patronage of the Custom-house, Post Office, Naval Officer's and United States Marshal's Departments.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

His Address at the Reunion of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment.

The Massachusetts Eighth Regiment Association, which was organized on the 2d of last November to perpetuate the original regimental organization, held its first reunion in West Newbury, Mass., on Monday. The record of this regiment is varied and eventful, beginning with the earliest excitement of the Spring of 1861, when, following close upon the famous Sixth, the regiment, under the guidance of General BUTLER, took possession of Annapolis, and operating from that point, held the rebels of Maryland in check, and marched to the relief of Washington, then taking the field in 1861 as a nine months' regiment, and finally serving in '64 for a hundred days, the regiment was at all times in readiness for the defence of the Government. The 1st of August is the anniversary of the return of the regiment from its first campaign. In the afternoon there was a collation, after which the first regular sentiment was announced as "The United States: we welcome here to-day our first war Brigadier-General, who led the Eighth in 1861, when he went forth, to use his words, as 'The advance guard of freedom, of constitutional liberty, and of perpetuity to the Union.'"

General BUTLER, on rising to respond, was greeted with cheering, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. The following is the principal portion of his address.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

FRIENDS AND COMRADES: Why should I be called upon to speak for the Union, for the United States, to those who in the darkest hours fought in its defence? Run back your minds, my friends, to a time only eight years since, when each man was at his plow, or his workshop, or his desk, and the call came forth, like the fiery cross that was sent through the Scottish Highlands, asking all loyal and true men to rally to the safety of the clans. When the summons came to you, without a pause, without a doubt, without a fear, each and every man sprang forward to the rescue of the capital of the country. And, through the kind partiality of the Governor of the State, whose memory we all hold in such high honor, it was my proud duty to take command of the brigade of which you formed a part. The General then went on to sketch, in a vivid manner, the stirring events with which the great conflict began, and in which the Eighth Regiment took such a prominent part. The many incidents of its progress from New-York to the capital were brought up in fresh and full detail, among the most interesting of which was the rescue of the old ship *Constitution*, which was in great danger of capture. Many other instances of patriotic fervor and achievement were mentioned by the speaker, after which he concluded as follows: And to you, under God, it was given to save the national capital from traitors. Is there a higher, is there a nobler, is there a braver record to any regiment on earth, regular, volunteer or militia? No!—and you were only militia. I have given this portion of the campaign because in the events that followed it was swallowed up for the moment. I again repeat, you opened the way to Washington, you secured Annapolis and the Chesapeake Bay to the country and to the Union, which required the bases of the rebel operations to be on the Potomac and not on the Susquehanna. Without you the fight had been carried on upon the Susquehanna, and not upon the Potomac. Philadelphia would have been threatened, and not Washington. It was by your efforts—throwing aside all pleasure, all business, all hope for the future and memory of the past, in fealty to the country's laws—that Washington was saved; and I doubt not that, under God, the result of this war was changed, for if the Confederacy had once taken Washington, and been acknowledged by all the nations of Europe, as they would have been glad to acknowledge it, what would have been the result? But that Providence which rules all things for the best ruled that you should have the opportunity; and it would seem that He that knows the hearts of men knew that the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts, having the opportunity, were the men to improve it, and the capital was saved. Comrades, eight years have passed away. Remembering all we did in the early days of the war, and the history of what you did afterward, of which I cannot speak because I was called to another sphere of duty—but which has been recounted to you by the gentleman who has given the history of the regiment, and which has become a portion of the history of your country—have you reflected, as you may well reflect, what has been the result of our labors? Have you reflected that because of that march, some of the incidents of which I have been detailing, no slave's foot presses the soil of any portion of this country to-day? Have you reflected that hereafter there on this continent exists a stronger, nobler, better, more efficient Government than ever yet existed on this earth? Have you reflected, as one of the consequences of your march, that hereafter the rights of man on the Western Continent are to be forever respected, because they are men? Have you reflected that in the future the Western Continent, under the flag of the United States, for which you fought, is to give liberty and law to the world? And these are some and but a few of the results of that grand old march of yours. Now, my friends and comrades, I am asked to speak for the United States, for the Union, for that Government which is to-day stronger, more powerful, more free than any other Government upon earth—for that Government whose foundations are laid deeper than any other; whose superstructure has been cemented by the blood of our friends and our comrades, but whose beneficent missionary, freedom-loving and freedom-carrying power shall extend not only over the bounds of this continent but of the earth. Hark! Hear from Spain; the struggle goes on there—what is it? It is the struggle between freedom and tyranny. Hark! Nearer home, in Cuba; there the struggle goes on—what is it? The struggle between freedom and tyranny. Hark again from our Mother Country; what is the sound, what news do we hear from thence? It is that in Ireland, oppressed Ireland, the Church is disestablished, and every man is left, as we are, free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Hark, again! from the plains of the far West, from what in years past we were taught was the great American desert, where, as you now remember, the iron horse now travels his way to the Pacific—what do we hear? From there, even, we hear that China, the shut nation, which never received through the long ages any impression from the outside nations of the earth, has heard the sound of American freedom, and American laws and equal rights, and her children are coming to see us. And have I not said well, therefore, my friends, that the United States have become the great missionary nation of the earth? And then, fellow-soldiers, I am glad further to say that I welcome this association; that I welcome these memories of the past; that I welcome these friendships which grew upon the battle-field, and which, I trust, are to remain to us through life. Let us each year renew the old associations that came from the march and the bivouac. Let us be in the future what we were in the past—comrades—and our success in life as men will be quite equal to the success we have had in the field as soldiers.

The address of General BUTLER was followed by applause, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

Survivors of the "Blue Jacket" Found at Falkland Islands.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 28.

From the report of the British bark *Optima*, Captain GOULD, which arrived yesterday from London, having made the passage in 174 days, it appears that on the 28th of April she was compelled to put into the Falkland Islands for water. There the Captain found twelve of the crew of the British bark *Blue Jacket*, which was reported burned at sea in March last, while on her way from New-Zealand to London. It was also reported to the Captain that the party had with them several boxes of gold, but he did not ascertain whether they had been picked up at sea or had reached the islands in a small boat.

The loss of the *Blue Jacket* was reported in the telegraphic news of the *Alta* of the 2d inst., in the way of a dispatch, dated Madrid, July 20, saying that mail advices from England gave account of the burning at sea of the ship *Blue Jacket*, and that out of the sixty-nine persons on board but eight were saved.

Chinese Immigration.

The following is the letter referred to in the correspondence between Collector CASEY, of New-Orleans, and the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to Chinese emigrants:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 26, 1869.

Colonel James F. Casey, Collector of Customs, &c., New-Orleans:

SIR: In our interview yesterday, I fear I neither succeeded in conveying as clearly as I could wish my views as to the introduction of Chinese labor to Louisiana, nor exactly comprehended the position the National Government (as understood through the Treasury instructions to you) desired to maintain on the question.

The act of Congress prohibiting the importation of coolies in American ships was well known to me when I had the honor of addressing the honorable Secretary of the Treasury on the 12th inst., but as I conceived that act was entirely abrogated by a recent treaty, negotiated by the State Department at Washington with a former Minister of this country to China, who is now of Chinese nationality, and was, when the said treaty was negotiated, received by this and other nations as a duly accredited Ambassador, fully empowered to make and complete treaties for the Imperial Government of China, and binding upon it.

Under this treaty the people of China are guaranteed all the rights and liberties extended to American citizens in China, among which it seems obvious must be included in favor of the latter the natural and reasonable one of disposing of their individual labor for the best price it will command in free markets here.

On the Pacific slope of the United States I believe I am accurate in saying that coolies from China are constantly arriving in American ships, and in unestimated numbers. Can it be, therefore, that such immigration is permissible and lawful in California, and not permissible or lawful in the American territory of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico?

As I am a shipping agent and shipowner, and not a politician, I ask for information specific and authoritative from the Treasury Department on this subject, for the benefit of the trade of this section, at the request of many employers of labor, and in pursuance of my own legitimate business, and I would earnestly and respectfully request the early transmission of this communication by you to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, with such accompanying representations as you may think the important matter referred to demands at your hands.

Awaiting the explanations referred to, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

WILLIAM CREEVY.

WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Crop Reports—The Yield in North Carolina—Revenue Seizures—Tobacco Frauds in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt of reports from North Carolina, stating that the cotton crop in that State is in a most flourishing condition, and that the yield will be the largest known in many years. The cereals, however, are reported to be in a languishing and backward state, owing to the want of rain.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

The wisdom of the President's appointments in the revenue service, and the general efficiency of that Department, are daily shown in the number of seizures all over the country. Twenty thousand pounds of tobacco have been seized in the Second Alabama District within the last few days, and heavy seizures of the same article are also reported in Georgia and Louisiana, the valuation of the entire property being between sixty and seventy thousand dollars.

TOBACCO FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

Supervisor PRESBURY, of the Virginia District, at a long interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, gave information to the Department relative to the operations of one or two Deputy Collectors in his district who are suspected of having been implicated in recent tobacco frauds in that section. A United States Marshal is severely censured for alleged complicity in these transactions, and it is charged against him that he allowed the delinquent official to escape. One of them, however, has been arrested, and his case is now under investigation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

THE NEW NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The contract for making the excavation for the new Post Office, in New-York City, has been awarded to JAMES EVERARD, and that for furnishing cement to Messrs. DELAFIELD & BROWN.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Colonel HAYNES, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the regular organization of Texas, has addressed an appeal to Mr. CLAFLIN, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, against the recognition of the Houston organization which nominated General DAVIS. He publishes a letter of Governor PEASE, which states that President GRANT assured him he would not interfere with the Texas election.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The following was to-day issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Aug. 3, 1869.

The following regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury is published for the information of officers of internal revenue, and all others whom it may concern.

(Signed) C. DELANO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1869.

The following additional regulation relative to claims for the refunding of taxes is hereby prescribed:

No claim or application hereafter made for the refunding of taxes, will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unless the same shall be filed with the Commissioner within two years from the date of the payment of the tax; or in case of claims already accrued, within two years from this date.

(Signed) WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

INTELLIGENCE AT THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Indian Bureau has information that the Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes in the Southwest are doing well on their reservations, with prospects of improvement. A portion of the Special Commission, Messrs. BROUGH, DODGE and BISHOP, are now among them.

THE CABINET.

It is understood that no regular Cabinet meeting will be held until about the 1st of September. Secretaries RAWLINS and COX are the only two members of the Cabinet now in Washington.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL expects to return here next Monday. A letter received to-day states he is recovering from his recent injury.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

A number of known French *artistes*, together with a few whose acquaintance is likely to prove pleasant, will give a special performance at the Theatre Français, in Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening. The familiar players are MM. CHAMOUNIN, JUIGNET, EDGARD and FRANCIS, and first among the new-comers is Mme. GAY, an *artiste* who will have much to do if she would not disappoint the expectation awakened by reports of her ability. The company has selected for representation "Gavaut, Minard et Cie," the latest Parisian success. The good reputation the French *artistes* have won for themselves in respect of skill, leaves little room for doubt, we think, as to the warm and profitable welcome they will have Thursday night.

The Question of Corruption in Congress—Senator Wilson's Opinion.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 2.

The *Nation* takes exception to Mr. PARTON'S attempt to show that Congress is not as black as it is painted. Gentlemen more familiar with Washington than the editor of that journal take a different view of the matter. We have seen a letter addressed by Senator WILSON to the author of the article in the *Atlantic* on the Lobby, in which his conclusions are emphatically indorsed. The honorable Senator from Massachusetts holds the following language:

"I have read your article in the *Atlantic* of this month, and write to thank you for it, and to express my surprise at the perfect truthfulness of your statement. How you came to see matters so clearly in the time you were in Washington I cannot comprehend. I have been in the Senate nearly fifteen years, and I know your presentation is the real truth."

Mr. WILSON proceeds to remark upon the wrong done both to Congress and the country by the reckless calumnies circulated by thoughtless or unprincipled persons who have access to newspapers. He says that he has served with more than two hundred Senators, and among them all there have been scarcely any whom he could so much as suspect of a corrupt motive. "Many," he adds, "are weak—sometimes let things go that ought to be arrested, out of friendship; but to take money for passing or defeating measures I am sure is a very rare thing." The Senator concludes:

"Such articles as yours tend to increase the faith of the people and to strengthen honesty. That is my judgment, and I thank you for it."

This is valuable testimony. If Congress is corrupt, the people ought to know it; and if Congress is not corrupt it is not less important that the people should be convinced of the fact. It is easy to imagine conjunctures when a widespread distrust of Congress might work disaster to the country, and it is certainly most unjust that able, patriotic and honest members should rest under accusations which are too vague to be refuted. Log-rolling, or the exchange of vote for vote, and influence for influence, is the great evil in the National Legislature, and this, we see by the papers, is the subject of Mr. PARTON'S next article in the *Atlantic*. Meanwhile, the name and judgment of HENRY WILSON will have much more weight with the public than those of any editor, who cannot be so well-informed as he, and who seems rather predisposed to believe evil.

Return of Colonel Walker to Virginia.

From the Norfolk Journal, Aug. 2.

Hon. GILBERT C. WALKER, the Governor elect, returned yesterday afternoon from his Northern tour on board the steamer *Isaac Bell* from New-York. He was welcomed with hospitable hands to his home. The Governor looked as fresh as new-mown hay, and expressed himself delighted with his trip North and the kind hospitality he met with "everywhere he went." As his face was an index to his heart, he meant all he said, and was glad to see his friends—and all were delighted to welcome his return.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool July 24 and Queenstown July 25, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *City of Washington*, received Monday.

The third International Congress of the League of Peace and Liberty is to assemble at Lausanne on the 14th of September next, and the sittings will last until the 18th, inclusive. The principal object of this association is the establishment of a Republican Federation of the nations of Europe. It will discuss this subject at the forthcoming Congress, as well as the Eastern question, and the means of terminating all economical and social antagonism between man and man. The League, too, will be reorganised and its journal reconstituted. Women are to be admitted to the Congress on the same conditions as men.

A melancholy little incident is related of the Ex-Empress CHARLOTTE. This unfortunate Princess has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with such vehemence on playing at roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliberately placed a gold piece on the number 19. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and, though thirty-seven chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money and quietly left the room. On her way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to "pray for him." It is known that the Empress CHARLOTTE never pronounces the name of MAXIMILIAN.

The *Jewish Record* says that the Synod of Jewish Rabbis, which has just been held, has recognised three new principles. 1. Individual authority in religious matters. 2. The primary importance of free scientific investigation. 3. The rejection of the belief in Israel's restoration. The Synod also recommends choral services and the use of the organ in the synagogue, and musical performances on Sabbaths and festivals.

The *Levant Herald* says that the Turkish Government is reported to have ordered from an American inventor thirty *mitrailleuses*, which will throw out grapeshot at a range of from 1,500 to 2,000 yards.

SPAIN.

The New Cabinet in the Cortes—Attack of the Republicans—A Fierce Debate but no Results—Close of the Parliamentary Session—Carlist Manoeuvring—The Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 19, 1869.

General PRIM presented his newly-constructed Cabinet to the Cortes on Wednesday afternoon, and was at once taken to task by the Republicans. Young Señor SANCHEZ RUANO, who is one of the Secretaries of the Cortes, and a rising man in the Republican ranks, led off the attack. He desired to ask the President of the Council of Ministers if the change in the Cabinet was one merely of persons, or if it was one of principles and political conduct at the same time? PRIM replied that the Government did not contemplate the least change in their policy. The programme he announced when his Highness, the Regent first intrusted him with the formation of a Ministry, was still their programme. The exquisite susceptibility of Señor FIGUEROLA and Señor MARTIN DE HERRERA, both worthy men, had induced them to resign, and obeying what he thought right, he had admitted in the Cabinet two members of the Democratic Party, Señor ECHEGARAY and Señor BECERRA. There was no need for him to repeat his programme. It was too well known. The Government would guard the Constitution and the laws. They would compel everybody to do the same. They would be severe in all that related to public order. With respect to the question of finance, Señor ARDANAZ would be a worthy successor to Señor FIGUEROLA. He would let it be seen that Spain would comply with all her compromises and not lose the title she had always merited, of "noble and honorable" (!) They would seek resources on the one side and economies on the other. In conclusion he solicited their indulgence for all the Ministers, but especially for himself. Señor RUANO said the explanations given by General PRIM did not satisfy him. Among the many strange things they heard there, those explanations were the strangest. In a telling little speech he charged the Government with having no policy, or if any, a conservative one, and with not even agreeing among themselves on the interpretation of individual rights.

General PRIM replied, refuting Señor RUANO's assertions. He said the President of the Council of Ministers would march constantly with the banner of the revolution and of liberty in one hand and the battle-ax of combat in the other, to destroy completely, if it should be necessary, those who tried to attack this banner, or to stain its motto of the revolution and liberty.

Señor RUANO answered him, repeating his charges, and combatting the idea of a Ministry of conciliation, showing that there were great differences of opinion even among the eight men composing the Cabinet. By this time the debate got warm, and the warmth was increased by a powerful speech from the eminent Republican, Señor FIGUERAS, who followed up the attack, showing that in attempting to carry on with a Ministry of conciliation, as it is called—that is, with one composed of Unionistas, Progresistas and Democratas, he was leading the country to disaster, and that the serpent of the Union Liberal was entwining itself round the other two elements, and would by-and-by crush and devour them. Alluding to General PRIM's metaphor of the banner and the battle-ax, he said that he and his party, the Republicans, would also march with the banner of liberty in the one hand and the battle-ax in the other to destroy all the enemies who were overspreading them with great ostentation.

PRIM said he could not understand the great heat of Señor FIGUERAS, who usually spoke so calmly. Possibly it arose from the heat of the atmosphere. Possibly from envy at seeing the harmony between the Ministry and the majority. As to the serpent of the Union Liberal he (PRIM) could continue to nourish it, for he felt it meant him good and not harm. FIGUERAS remarked the Republicans were not of the Union Liberal but of the revolution. [Great sensation.]

Señor MARTOS next spoke, expressing his satisfaction with the newly-constructed Ministry, and blaming the Republicans for the agitation they were exciting. He (MARTOS) had brought on the last crisis because he was not satisfied, as a Democrat, with the Ministry then existing, but now that some of the Democrats had entered it he would offer no more obstacles, but would give it all the support he could. As to the Constitution, so hardly attacked by the Republicans, he would say it was a Constitution *democratica*. They had written those words on the front of the Congress in letters of fire, and with letters of blood they were disposed to write it and to preserve it if occasion arose! This was in allusion to the fact that for the illuminations of the night when the Constitution was promulgated, the words "*Constitucion Democratica de 1869*" were placed in gas jets on the top of the portico of the Palace of the Cortes, and gave such general satisfaction that they still remain.

The next speaker was Señor CASTELAR, who made one of his telling orations, in condemnation of the Government. He was replied to by Señor CANOVAS DE CASTILLO, an ultra Unionista and Conservative. The debate then got fierce. The Marquis VEGA DE ARMIJO, Señores MORET, RIOS ROSAS, ORENSE, CASTELAR, FIGUERAS, and others all took part. CASTELAR prophecied days of struggle for the country, and for liberty would arise from the conflict of opinions the debate exhibited. In this I think he is right. Spain is a slumbering volcano, and, to my thinking, is fast tending to her second revolution. But without any practical issue, the fury of the various disputants spent itself out, and the House turned to the dry and uninteresting subject of the Galician Railroad bill. Instantly there was a grand stampede of members, and very few remained to discuss a bill which I have formerly characterized as a gigantic swindle. This bill had passed through all its stages, and every article had been approved, including the enormous subsidies asked for. It only wanted what is called the definitive votation. With the House thus thinned off, the bill was read for the last time and voted by 109 to 40. For a moment the Galician Deputies who had charge of it looked mightily pleased. Their province had gained its railroad project, and they (so it is said) were already in imagination handling the portion of the subsidy which was to go into their own pockets, when lo and behold, an evil friend of the scheme present called attention to the fact that 149 votes were not sufficient by the rules to carry any project of law! There were 330 Deputies in all, and the rules said projects of law required the half, plus one, or 166! There was no getting over this logic, and so the grand scheme was, as we should say in legal phrase, nonsuited!

The next day, (Thursday,) the fact of there being scarcely sufficent Deputies remaining in Madrid to constitute a House was specially noted. The heat has become intense, and though the law presumes the Deputies will not absent themselves except by leave and license asked for and obtained, yet this rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance, and nearly 200 Deputies have taken what is vulgarly called "French leave." On Thursday the following motion was made:

"Considering that the last votations of the Chamber demonstrate that there are not in Madrid a sufficient number of Deputies to vote laws; considering that the customs and conditions of our country render difficult the continuation of labor at this season, and considering that for these reasons even the Committees have not been able to conclude even the important labors they are engaged upon, the Deputies who subscribe ask the Cortes; to suspend their sessions till Oct. 1. That a committee of eight may be chosen by the President to aid the mesa (table) in all points which occur during this interval. The mesa and this committee to be authorized to summon the Cortes earlier if in their judgment public circumstances require it.

PALACE OF THE CORTES, July 15, 1869.

Pedro Mata, Segismundo Moret, Gaspar Nuñez de Arce, Estanislao Figueras, José C. Serni, Ignacio Rojo Arias, F. de Peralta."

After a slight discussion, this was carried, and the Cortes agreed to suspend till 1st October. President RIVERO made an excellent selection for the Committee of eight, viz., two of each of the fractions of the Chamber, including the Republicans; Señor PI Y MARGALL and Señor LORIN, were the two latter. The "mesa" consists of nine, viz., the President, four Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries, so there is a working Committee of seventeen to attend to public business, besides the Regent and the eight Ministers.

The country is extremely dissatisfied at this sudden close of the House, when the financial expenditure of the current year is not yet voted, and when the Carlists seem more likely than ever to take the field. There are many who predict this vacation will be no holiday time, but that the Carlists and the Isabellinos will avail themselves of it to engender the long-threatened civil war. The Carlist agitation is decidedly on the increase, and any moment we may expect to hear of some blow being struck. Two days ago a military agent of Don CARLOS was arrested here in the Carrera de San Geronimo, and most important documents found on him. Some of these are said to implicate several officers of the army. Yesterday a large cartload of guns and swords was stopped entering Madrid by the Puerta de Alcala. The driver could not or would not give any satisfactory account of them. They are supposed to belong to some secret Carlist Committee here, as all the gunsmiths of the city disown them. Seizures of this description are constantly made at the various railroad depots, with the arms concealed in all sorts of ingenious manners. At Saragossa a great Carlist conspiracy was discovered the other day in the barracks, and several sergeants and officers arrested. On the frontier the emissaries of Don CARLOS are very energetic, and threaten day by day to enter Spain. The mysterious disappearance of Don CARLOS himself from Paris last week is supposed here to be in connection with some blow to be struck soon somewhere. PRIM intended to go to Barcelona, and SERRANO to La Granja this week, but both have put off their journey. Their families have gone alone. All these movements keep up popular anxiety and excitement, added to the reported rising in Porto Rico, which the Government still persist in saying they "know nothing of officially."

When the Cortes meet again on the 1st of October, they will have to grapple with the great questions now left unsolved, finance, the monarchy, and the colonies. If we have not a Carlist war in the meantime, it is not unlikely we shall have a Republican one then, for sooner or later the question of the throne must be approached and a king selected. The great difference of views and opinions on this one point alone is such that it seems to me nothing but the sword can resolve.

GEORGE PEABODY.

British Honors to the American Philanthropist—Unveiling of the Peabody Statue—Remarks of the Lord Mayor of London, the Prince of Wales, Sir Benj. Phillips and Minister Motley—Interesting Proceedings.

On Monday, July 23, His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and a distinguished company, publicly unveiled and inaugurated the statue which the citizens of London have erected to commemorate the unexampled act of munificence of GEORGE PEABODY toward the poor of the metropolis, the renown of which has already become world-wide. The ceremony was conducted with much dignity. The principal civic authorities, headed by the Chief Magistrate, played a conspicuous part in it; many of the principal merchants and bankers, including the Governor of the Bank of England, joined in the pageant, as did also his Excellency the new American Minister, with many other persons of consideration. The windows and roofs of every house commanding a view of the spectacle were crowded with spectators, and altogether the occasion was extremely interesting.

The Prince of WALES first honored the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress with his company at luncheon, which was served with much splendor in the great saloon of the Mansion-house. There a select company had been invited to meet his Royal Highness, including the American Minister, (Mr. Motley,) Miss Burdett Coutts and Mrs. Brown, Sir Curtis Lampson, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, the Governor of the Bank of England, (Mr. Crawford, M. P.,) General Sir William Knollys, Lord Alfred Hervey and Major Grey, (in attendance on the Prince of Wales,) and others. The staircase and lobbies were decorated for the occasion with a profusion of rare and exquisite flowers, and the tables were laden with a fine display of the Corporation plate, tastefully arranged. The Prince arrived at the Mansion-house at 2:30 o'clock, and was received at the entrance by the Lord Mayor, and escorted to the principal drawing-room, where the rest of the guests had already assembled. His Royal Highness, on alighting, was cheered enthusiastically by the crowd outside. From the drawing-room the Prince, giving his arm to the Lady Mayoress, proceeded to the saloon, where luncheon was served. His Royal Highness occupying a seat immediately on the right of the Lady Mayoress, and next to his Excellency the American Minister on the other hand. Miss BURDETT COUTTS sat on the left of the Lord Mayor.

REMARKS OF THE LORD MAYOR.

Luncheon over, the Lord Mayor, in a few appropriate words, gave the toast of "The Queen," which was received with every mark of respect. The Lord Mayor then said, on that occasion they were honored by the presence of His Royal Highness, who had done him the great favor and the great honor of being his guest on that occasion, and who had also done the citizens of London a great honor by consenting to unveil the statue of a man who, by his unexampled benevolence and simplicity of character, had won the hearts not only of the people of this country but of that of which he is a native. He appeared to have been actuated by the motive of doing as much good as he possibly could in his day and generation, looking at the same time for no expression on the part of the people of this country or of America in recognition of what he had done, but delighting rather in the quiet retirement which had characterised his whole life. Probably few men had been more actuated by the true spirit of philanthropy than Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, or had made greater sacrifices or greater efforts to improve the condition of the poor people of this metropolis to the utmost of his power. He saw around him many members of the committee who had been engaged in the work of erecting a statue of Mr. PEABODY which should be worthy of the citizens of London, and which it was the more likely to be, seeing that it had been executed by a man of world-wide reputation—Mr. STORY. He had great pleasure in proposing the health of His Royal Highness.

REMARKS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of WALES said: My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for the compliment you have paid me in drinking my health. I assure you it is always a pleasure to me to be present here at the Mansion-house. It is not, indeed, the first time I have received the hospitality of the Lord Mayor and of the City of London. We are assembled to take part in a great ceremony, and I accepted with much pleasure the invitation and the privilege of unveiling the statue of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY. After the appropriate remarks the Lord Mayor has made concerning him, I have little to say except to indorse what has been so well expressed by His Lordship. He is a man whose name will go down to posterity as a great philanthropist, and you, my Lord Mayor, and the citizens of London in particular, can never be sufficiently grateful to him for what he has done. I thank you once more for the honor you have done me.

The company then rose, and at 3:30 o'clock His Royal Highness was escorted from the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, the American Minister, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, the members of the Court of Aldermen, and some of the high officers of the corporation, all in open carriages, to the site of the memorial on the eastern side of the Royal Exchange, and immediately in front of the Scottish Amicable Life Insurance Company. A great crowd thronged the route and the windows and housetops. A troop of the Honorable Artillery Company, of which His Royal Highness is the honorary Colonel, attended as a guard of honor on the occasion, and the ground was kept by a picked body of the City Police. Arrived at the site, the Prince, the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, Miss COUTTS, Alderman and Sheriff COTTON and Mr. Sheriff HUTTON, the Governor of the Bank of England, the American Minister, Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Colonel FRASER, Commissioner of City Police, Sir ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, Sir CURTIS LAMPSON, and other persons of consideration, including the Committee of Management, took the positions assigned them on the *dais*, and the ceremony proceeded.

REMARKS OF SIR BENJAMIN PHILLIPS.

Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, addressing the Prince, said: May it please your Royal Highness, the Committee for the erection of the Peabody statue desire me to convey to your Royal Highness the expression of their grateful thanks for your Royal Highness' kind consideration in honoring this ceremonial with your presence. It is another evidence, if any were wanted, of your royal highness' anxious desire—emulating the example of your noble and lamented father, and following in the footsteps of your royal mother, our beloved Queen—to assist in every good and useful work, and to promote the happiness and material welfare of your fellow-countrymen. This statue, which your Royal Highness is about to inaugurate, will commemorate an act almost without a parallel in English history. It is the spontaneous expression, the free-will gift of a generous and grateful people, and the testimony of their homage to a good and philanthropic citizen, exemplified during his life. It will proclaim its own history, and "point a moral or adorn a tale." It will tell to future generations and for all time, to our children and our children's children, how a plain and earnest man, born in another country, settled among us, and by a long, prosperous and honorable career became one of our merchant princes, and, having realised a kingly fortune, conceived the desire of distributing it in his life, not with the object of self-aggrandisement, but for the God-like purpose of ameliorating the miseries, assuaging the woes, and elevating the social and moral condition of his fellow-creatures. But there is something in the free and unsectarian character of GEORGE PEABODY's gifts broader, deeper and grander than the gifts themselves, for they are like the genial dews from heaven—they bless no special flower, but impart fragrance, sweetness and strength to all they alight upon. Your Royal Highness, in discharging their duty to the public in carrying out this statue the Committee were desirous of honoring GEORGE PEABODY in every possible way, and with the further view of paying a graceful compliment to the country from which he sprang, came to the unanimous determination to intrust the execution of it to his illustrious countryman, the equally distinguished sculptor, Mr. STORY. Of this magnificent work, which, as I have said before, will tell its own history, I have but little to say; but I am sure the English public will not fail to recognise in Mr. STORY's successful production the great genius of his master mind, the beauty and dignity of his art, and the faithful and vigorous manner in which he has fulfilled the trust that has been reposed in him. And, lastly, your Royal Highness, let us hope that this statue, erected by the sons of free England to the honor of one of Columbia's truest and noblest citizens, may be symbolical of the peace and good-will that exist between the two countries, and that a people springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, and inspired and animated by the same love of freedom and liberty may live in uninterrupted friendship and happiness. Your Royal Highness may remember the language so beautifully expressed by GEORGE PEABODY, in the letter that accompanied his last noble gift, when, speaking of America, he said, "I will pray that Almighty God will give to it a future as happy and noble as the intelligence and virtue of its citizens as it will be glorious in unexampled power and prosperity." Your Royal Highness, these are sentiments uttered by a man of ripe age, and alike applicable to the land of his birth and to the country of his adoption. May they inspire us, may they animate us, and may they find an echo throughout the length and breadth of our own free and happy homes.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE PRINCE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES then presented himself to speak, and was hailed with enthusiastic cheers. He said: Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel sure that all those who have heard the words which have just been uttered cannot but be gratified with what has been said. Allow me to say to you that among the many duties which I have to perform, and which I have the privilege of performing, none could have given me greater pleasure than to assist and take part in the unveiling of this statue on this occasion. The name of GEORGE PEABODY is so well known to all of you that really I feel some difficulty in saying anything new of that remarkable man; but, at the same time, it affords me the deepest gratification to join in paying a mark of tribute and respect to the name of the great American citizen and philanthropist—I may say, that citizen of the world. England can never adequately pay the debt of gratitude which she owes to him—London especially, where his wonderful charity has been so liberally distributed. For a man not born in this country to give a sum, I believe, more than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling for purposes of benevolence, is a fact unexampled. His name will go down to posterity as one who, as Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS so justly remarked, has tried to ameliorate the condition of his poorer fellow-citizens, and especially to benefit their moral and social character. I have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the statue which is about to be unveiled, but having had the privilege of knowing the sculptor, Mr. STORY, for a space of now about ten years, I feel sure it will be one worthy of his reputation, and worthy also to the man to whom it is dedicated. Before concluding the few imperfect remarks which I have ventured to address to you, let me thank Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, for his presence on this occasion, and assure him what pleasure it gives me to take part in this great and, I might almost say, national ceremonial of paying a tribute to the name of his great and distinguished countryman. Be assured that the feelings which I personally entertain toward America are the same as they ever were. I can never forget the reception which I had there nine years ago, and my earnest wish and hope is that England and America may go hand in hand in peace and prosperity.

At the conclusion of His Royal Highness' address the statue was uncovered, and at a signal from the Lord Mayor a loud and prolonged cheer was raised on its being exposed to view.

REMARKS OF MINISTER MOTLEY.

His Excellency the American Minister, (Mr. MOTLEY,) responded to an invitation to speak, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the very cordial reception you have given me, and also his Royal Highness for the kind and courteous words he has been pleased to use. I should be glad, as an American citizen, to pronounce a fit eulogy on our great philanthropist, but the brief and rapidly fleeting moments allotted on this occasion will not permit such eulogy. Nor is it necessary. His name alone is eulogy enough. Most fortunate as well as most generous of men, he has discovered a secret for which misers might sigh in vain—the art of keeping a great fortune for himself through all time. For I have often thought, in this connection, of a famous epitaph, familiar, no doubt, to many who now hear me: "What I spent I had; what I gave I have; what I kept I lost." And what a magnificent treasure, according to these noble and touching words, has our friend and the poor man's friend preserved for himself till time shall be no more, and

"Tongues to be his bounty shall rehearse
When all the breathers of this world are dead;"

Of all men in the world he least needs a monument; but as it was to be erected I am glad and proud that the task was intrusted to our great American sculptor, whom I have had the honor and happiness of calling my intimate friend for many years. It was my good fortune, during a recent residence in Rome, to see the statue which has just been unveiled in the busy heart of England's great metropolis by the royal hand of England's Prince. I saw it grow day by day beneath the plastic fingers of the artist, and I had the privilege on one occasion, which I shall never forget, of seeing Mr. PEABODY and his statue seated side by side, and of debating within myself, without coming to a satisfactory conclusion—if I may be allowed so confused an expression—which was the more like—the statue to Mr. PEABODY or Mr. PEABODY to the statue. It is a delightful thought that the tens of thousands who daily throng this crowded mart will see him almost as accurately as if in the flesh, and that generations after generations—that long, yet unborn, but, I fear, never-ending procession of London poor—will be almost as familiar in the future with the form and features of their great benefactor as are those of us who have enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship. Your Royal Highness, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the courtesy with which you have listened to me.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. STORY, the sculptor, having been called on, said jocosely he had no speech to make. He added, significantly, pointing to the statue, "That is my speech"—a remark which occasioned much merriment. The ceremony was then brought to a close, and the Prince took his leave. His Royal Highness, as he did so, was repeatedly cheered.

NAPOLEON III.

A Forthcoming Biography of the French Emperor.

Paris (July 23) Correspondence Morning Star.

The House being definitively prorogued, there is but little political news to record. The event of the hour is the biography of NAPOLEON III., which will appear in a few days, by LOUIS ULBACH, better known under the pseudonym of "Ferragus," editor of *La Cloche*, which scarlet-bound weekly pamphlet has replaced the flame-colored and fiery *Lanterne*. "Ferragus" begins by a description of the sovereign's physiognomy. "The head," writes LOUIS ULBACH, "would indicate obstinacy, were not persistence in hesitation revealed by particular signs. The forehead is clouded; the eyes sweet, dull, of a hue peculiar to China, implying more imagination than judgment and yet more dreaminess than imagination; the pupil has the dull tint of the wing of a blue butterfly, and possesses a misty hue; the nose is long, prominent, and indicates no vivacity. I do not like a statesman to wear moustaches, especially such long ones as those of his Majesty. By concealing his mouth he easily hides the impotence of his smile and the weak point in his thought. Moustaches are too often adopted by people whose characters are void of any originality. You will never see them worn by men of genius." LOUIS ULBACH next explains the well-known mystic tendencies of NAPOLEON's mind. He reminds his readers of an engraving which had a great success at the time of its appearance. The subject of the print was the First Emperor in the clouds, hovering above the weeping willows of St. Helena, leaning toward his son, while France, in tears, with uplifted arms, turns for help to this Olympus. Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON had a vision of this subject in his childhood. Educated by a devoted mother, who imparted a certain degree of romance to his studies and to his regrets; who mingled the sound of the harp of which he read in OSSIAN with his boyish games; having been brought up without a virile instructor, who would have imparted force to his political ideas, which were too easily imbued with sentiment, he interpreted according to his education, according to his feminine *entourage*, according to his temperament, the legend of which he was the heir, and he converted it rather into a mystic religion than into an opinion. He repudiated the man of the *redingote grise* of the Colonne Vendôme; and as soon as he could do as he pleased, he placed in its stead an almost deified NAPOLEON. The description given by BERANGER in his song was not calculated to produce any effect on the mind of the man who only views modern realities through a Utopia, and who consented to his own apotheosis, how to be seen on the recently-built wing of his palace, wherein he is represented with uncovered legs, his head crowned, and in fact, as a demi-god. Unswerving in his gentle obstinacy, (Queen HORTENSE, as you will remember, always called him "*le doux entêté*,") NAPOLEON III. endeavors to realize the life he dreamt of when a prisoner at Ham, and if reality compels him at times to make concessions, reality has not effected any essential modifications in the worship of which, for the common good, he wishes to be at once the idol and the high priest. The Emperor, according to "Ferragus," is not only a mystic, he is also a fatalist. The President of the Republic, when inaugurating in 1849 the Chartres line of railway, drank a toast to "Faith," and in reply to an address from the Senate, in 1865, he said: "I have no fear of assassins; there are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. Until my mission is fulfilled I am not in danger." From these sketches of inner character ULBACH passes to external indications, and relates the following incident: "A writer, whose name could be cited, traveling in Italy, discovered in the visitors' book the name and profession of a wayfarer. The traveler—*Luigi Napoleone, conspiratore*. The signature, which still exists, is it genuine? Was it written as a joke by some one who thus *saisement* defined the functions of the Emperor's nephew, or was it inscribed by the latter, who at the date of the inscription was fighting against Austria, and thus revealed himself in the only confidence he ever made in his life? However that may be, on the throne as in exile, at the Tuileries as in the fortress of Ham, the acts of LOUIS NAPOLEON assume a mystery and a prestige which bear the stamp of conspiracy. It is not alone the result of education; it is the natural characteristic of his temperament. Men who are timid with women have at times brusque and sudden outbursts. They only throw off their habitual reserve to startle the world by thunderbolts." I have but time for one more quotation: "The Emperor does not like discussion. He listens without answering. He interrogates in order to prepare his reply, but not to receive advice. It is often at night that he makes up his mind, and as soon as he awakes he writes to dismiss a Minister or issue a manifesto. He believes in himself—which is strength; but in himself alone—which is weakness. Nevertheless, he is accessible to all modern ideas, against which he never raises an objection."

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Comments on America's Crew—Their Boat—Prospects of the Race.

From the Morning Herald, July 23.

Somehow or other the public are doomed to be kept in the dark as to the quality of the American Four, their style of rowing and their boat. We have been entertained over and over again with the appearance of the men, their antecedents and their future prospects; but it has been a wrong tune altogether. We now fail to detect the peculiarities of build and muscle, which transatlantic contemporaries would have it belonged to the Harvard Four alone; the greatest error, however, as yet, seems to be in the weights of the men that have been received heretofore as Gospel. They were put down generally as a powerful but light crew, nearer eleven stone than twelve; but the weighing of them yesterday told a different tale altogether, for they all pulled over the scale at twelve stone, and one of them nearly thirteen, thus giving them an average throughout of nearly twelve stone and a half. This startling increase of weight is no discrepancy between the American and English avoirdupois, but may take its origin in the fourteen days' rest on sea and land, with change of climate, diet and occupation. Every one cognisant with training must know well how, after a regular steady routine of diet and exercise, the body gets down in weight to a fixed standard, and as long as the same training is pursued it will keep tolerably to that weight until the system becomes stale, when a rapid fall will often take place. Change, however, in the living and locality—inland for the sea—and weight will come at once, and frequently more vigor. The arrival of the Harvard men on Wednesday was without parade, and the sombre way that Putney took these matters evidently much pleased the arrivals, accustomed as they were to the ostentatious greetings of their own country. The rowing John Bull is not a demonstrative animal; he chuckles more than he shouts, and though the advent and safe housing of the Harvard men is known in every aquatic circle, there has been none as yet, and we hope, for the credit of the rowing public, that there will be during their stay, of the prying of the cockney into their privacy. It is disgusting enough for University blues to be pestered whenever they appear outside the Star and Garter or White Lion, still more so it will be for guests and strangers. It was at first arranged that they should take up their quarters at a private house in Putney, but arrangements did not succeed, and for their first night, Wednesday and yesterday, they are temporarily at the Star and Garter, from whence they will move to a private house adjoining Symond's boat-yard, for the rest of their stay. Their racing boat, a specimen of the builder's handiwork, is being varnished and set up preparatory to their practice in her. She is very long to our notions of four-oars, and resembles in shape a Jewish mould, displacing her water about midships; until, however, she is seen in the tideway with the men in her it is impossible to give more than a guess of her probable doings. It is expected that the crew will take a turn to-morrow afternoon, and to the race-day there will be plenty of time to reduce their weight and accustom themselves to the steering and stream. The Oxonians are still at Black Pots, a mile below Windsor. They have come down considerably in weight during the past hot weather, and with the exception of TINNE, who still keeps up to his thirteen stone, they are all under twelve. The Eaton water below Windsor Lock is beginning to get weedy, and the continuance of this broiling weather will bring out the long trailing sedges in abundance, and perhaps necessitate a move elsewhere on the Thames. As to the day of the race, the stipulation as to smooth water is hardly likely to be any barrier to a fixture in August, when a puff on the Thames is seldom seen. A good tide flows in the week beginning with the 23d, and high water at Putney is at a good hour in the afternoon. The course, and its keeping will, we understand, be placed in the hands of the Thames Conservancy, with a stipulation, it is hoped, that the great yellow steamer of the harbor master should absent herself. To prohibit steamers and to buoy the course, keeping row boats outside, is the best plan, and there are hopes of its being adopted.

PERSONAL.

Professor C. D. CLEVELAND, of Philadelphia, arrived on Monday, with his family, in the *Nevada*, from Liverpool, after an absence of three years.

General F. T. DENT and F. D. GRANT, the President's son, are at Niagara.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, Rev. F. MCNIERNY, and several other prominent New-Yorkers, will sail in the steamship *Ville de Paris* on Saturday next. The Archbishop goes to attend the Ecumenical Council at Rome.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending July 21, 1869. New-York—R. Redmond, A. D. Balen, A. S. Hewitt, A. Taylor, N. W. Dodge, D. Taylor and wife, Mrs. R. W. Nathan and son, O. Florance, C. H. A. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Killogg, Mrs. M. J. Talmage, Professor Collins, H. V. Burgy, A. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Ray, W. Thomson, J. B. Wallace, T. F. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rogers and family, E. S. Biois, W. E. Conover, Dr. J. B. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Southack, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Douglas, A. B. Darling, wife and daughters, A. A. Adee, F. B. Towe and lady, H. H. Walker, Mr., Mrs. and Miss A. A. Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Jones, W. S. Jones, A. Smith, J. B. Norris, S. A. Samanos. Boston—E. L. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hill, Miss J. E. Houston, S. T. Crosby and family, R. A. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chilson, Miss Frothingham, Mrs. T. McGaw, Miss M. Lincoln, J. B. Bowles, H. W. Warren, N. Stutson, M. Wyman. Philadelphia—C. E. Hawley, C. D. Towe and wife, A. Heaton. Chicago—Mr. and Mrs. J. Beecher, W. W. Cobb, T. Church and wife, Dr. S. Sawyer and wife, Miss A. Sawyer, H. Bannister, D. C. Skelly, A. H. Miller and wife. Cincinnati—E. L. Spellman, J. Keeshan and son, W. Michil, Jr., and wife. St. Louis—J. L. Butler. New-Orleans—General A. S. Lee, J. Lillie, Mrs. E. E. Lillie. Pittsburg—A. C. Murdock, C. Yeager, E. House. Washington—C. D. Beston, Miss Vinnie Ream, R. L. Ream and wife, Miss C. Fuller, General F. A. Starring. San Francisco—J. E. Swift and wife, A. J. Bowie, Jr., and wife, H. P. Bowie, Mrs. J. Friedlander, F. A. Butman and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey. Brooklyn—D. D. Barker, H. Webster. New-Bedford—W. Rotch. Bethlehem—J. Fritz. Elmira—E. L. Patrick. Newport—H. Russell. Worcester—H. L. Ainsworth and lady, Miss L. Eames, Miss E. A. Cole. Hartford—G. S. Howe, C. Welles. Peoria—E. C. Ingersoll and wife, Miss Curtenius. Detroit—J. M. Smith. Whitinsville—P. M. Taft. Madison—J. H. Werman and wife. Portland—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carter. Blackstone—J. K. Comstock, A. F. Lamb and wife. Buffalo—J. Movius, Miss Movius. Albany—J. M. Read, Jr., and family, United States Consul-General. Rome—Dr. J. B. Gould, M. F. Foley. Nantes—B. Gerrin, Jr., United States Counsel, M. C. Stanley. Cadiz—R. F. Farree, United States ship *Susquehanna*—A. Smith, J. L. Carter, S. A. Staunton, W. A. Marshall, W. C. Babcock, C. N. Lyman, L. C. Heckler, R. G. Peck, J. Murdock, A. Sargent, D. L. Wilson, G. A. Merriam, W. H. Slack, J. T. Edson, H. S. Baker, H. R. Penington, S. Graham, F. Gentsch, H. Nye, H. Rhinehardt, F. S. Hotchkins, A. C. Baker, D. F. Baker, J. Districk, J. Lowry, G. Fox, J. Fremont, J. A. Barber, W. P. Elliott, H. P. McIntosh, P. Busbee, C. W. Bartlett, J. Downes, J. M. Wight, W. S. French, W. H. Garrett. United States ship *Macedonian*—C. G. Calkins, J. H. Fraunces, J. C. Cresap, C. Briggs, J. Ray, J. L. Dyer, L. L. Benney, H. Harris, J. W. Danenhower, E. Emerick, C. Richman, S. B. Milliman, C. A. Calhoun, H. H. Hughes, M. F. Wright, A. Roper, V. L. Cottman, W. Sutherland, T. D. Veeder, H. M. Jacoby.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

The Movement Gaining Strength—Nearly Eight Thousand Men Engaged in It—Fresh Accessions Expected.

The tailors' strike is assuming still larger proportions. The cry and hope of higher wages is fast uniting the whole body of these craftsmen together, until now nearly 8,000 of them have stopped work and are demanding a fairer compensation for their labor.

The organization of the strike is as follows: First, the shop tailors and cutters of over twenty stores in the City, have formed Unions from which delegates are sent to a central body which directs the movement. This body has fixed a price list or standard of wages for which the members of the Union will be allowed to work. An Executive Committee of the body is in session every day, and has charge of the details of the strike. In order that all shop tailors may be induced to join it, this Committee places two or more men, called "watchers," in the vicinity of every store, whose business it is to warn the working tailors not to continue at their low wages. As heretofore reported, these "watchers" have been the occasion of some disturbance, but are careful now not to break the peace. Many of the members of the Union have "pieces" and "patch-work" belonging to their employers, which they are returning to the Executive Committee, who send them back to the "bosses," finished or unfinished.

The Central Body was in session last evening at KARL's, No 46 Avenue A, and received reports from the Tailors' Unions.

A cutter from Williamsburg stated that on Monday night, about 2:30 o'clock, five express wagons, loaded with clothing, went to Williamsburg, and that there the articles were distributed by Sisters of Charity to the tailors of the place to "make up." This seems to have been done by various employers to outflank the strikers. Efforts, however, are to be made now to bring all the Williamsburg tailors into the movement. Another important item is the fact that the manufacturers' men are all to join the strike to-day.

A "manufacturer" is an employer who has at least two sewing machines and three men in his pay. From this number the force ranges up to eighty machines and 400 men. As there are about 600 of these manufacturers in the City the addition of their men to the strike will swell its ranks to over 15,000 members. The firms which have acceded to the demands of the strikers are COLEMAN & Co., BROKAW BROTHERS, PERT & Co., GREENBAUM and one or two others.

Yesterday the working tailors of PERRY's, Chambers-street, DESSAUER & STERN, Church-street, BROWNING & Co., Broadway, STETHEIMER, Church-street, and METZ, Broadway, joined the strike, making twenty-six firms whose men have demanded an increase of wages. This morning the tailors of DEVLIN & Co. are to call upon them by Committee for a conference. At 8 o'clock also the manufacturers' men hold a mass meeting at No. 124 Seventh-street.

Affray in the Fourth Ward.

JOHN MANIX, of No. 78 James-street, quarreled with his brother MORRIS at a late hour last night in the liquor saloon No. 99 James-street, about some domestic matter. The dispute so angered JOHN that he seized a club and struck MORRIS on the head, causing a severe scalp wound. The assailant was arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, and MORRIS was sent home after being properly cared for by a physician.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held at Headquarters, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, last evening, Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, President, in the chair. The only business transacted was the hearing of a majority report and a minority report from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate charges against Mr. W. H. N. CADMUS, of the Eighth Ward Republican Association, and a delegate to the General Committee. The majority report, presented by Mr. WM. RICHARDSON, recommended that Mr. CADMUS' seat in that body be declared vacant. The minority report, presented by Mr. JOSEPH REEVE, merely recommended censure for delay in making a small payment of $15 to the Eighth Ward Association. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 38 for, to 17 against.

The Committee then adjourned.

Correction.

JOHN MCLARRON, who, while alighting from a Sixth-avenue car, Monday night, fell and was run over, received his injuries from a Seventh-avenue car that happened to be passing, and not from the Sixth-avenue car which he had just left.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

WILLIAM QUIGLEY, a laborer, residing in Brooklyn, yesterday fell from the new building No. 248 Front-street, on which he was employed, and was seriously hurt.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning on the fifth floor of the building in the rear of No. 143 Fulton-street, doing some little damage, by water, to the several occupants.

A pot of chemicals boiled over into the fire, last evening, at the glass-staining establishment of JEAN CARTIER, at No. 246 West Fourteenth-street. The flames were speedily extinguished with slight damage, the proprietor being severely bruised while endeavoring to check them.

Brooklyn.

The Kings County Supervisors met yesterday and resolved to erect a Morgue at the cost of $25,000, and entered into contracts for the mason and carpenter work on the new story to the Jail, the cost of the work to be $21,160.

During the last month the Brooklyn Central Dispensary treated, gratuitously, 309 patients; at the Brooklyn Dispensary, 911, and at the Eclectic Dispensary, 611.

ANNIE SQUIRES, a young woman, about 23 years of age, residing at No. 272 Tenth-street, New-York, was found sitting upon the stoop of a house in First-street, near Broadway, E. D., suffering from the effects of a dose of poison, last evening. She was conveyed to the Forty-fifth-street Station-house, where she stated that she had swallowed fifty cents worth of laudanum. The proper antidote was administered, and at a late hour the young woman was in a fair way for recovery.

New-Jersey.

Newark is much excited over the disappearance from her home a few days ago of MARY BROGAN. She is of Catholic parentage. She had once, it is said, attended a Protestant Sabbath school, and, in consequence, was taken by her father before a Catholic priest, from whom she received a severe reprimand. A few days subsequently she left home, and, without the knowledge of her parents, and with the aid of money provided for her by Protestant friends, went to Auburn. After the lapse of months, her whereabouts were discovered and she was brought home again and placed in the custody of her married sister. The same day she left under pretence of making a visit and has not yet been seen. She is supposed to be again in the custody of the friends, who on the first occasion induced her to leave her parents.

At Jersey City, yesterday, a brakeman upon the Erie Railway, named MACK, had his hand almost severed from his arm, while coupling cars at the Company's depot in Jersey City. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

Grand Dress Hop at the Rutherfurd Park Hotel, on the 19th inst. It is said that the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis will be largely represented on that occasion.—*Tribune.*

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolise the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES.—Liebig's Extract of Beef. Genuine. Price reduced. The right thing for family use, for invalids.
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THURSDAY MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

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The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

This is the Season of the Year

When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Cramps, Cholic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and all affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1869, after a brief illness, HARRIET S., wife of J. H. Adams, and daughter of Samuel Hunterman, aged 39 years and 23 days.

Funeral from Fulton-st. M. E. Church, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ARDEN.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, after a short illness, Mrs. ALSON ARDEN, in the 68th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. J. H. Watson, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

BISSELL.—The funeral services of LAWRENCE WILSON BISSELL will take place at No. 3 5th-st., Williamsburg, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

BRAMAN.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 1, JOSEPH T. BRAMAN, in the 74th year of his age.

BRENNAN.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Aug. 2, ALEXANDER BRENNAN, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. Mary Murphy, corner of South 5th and 2d sts., Williamsburg, on the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRY.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Sunday, Aug. 1, MARY [illegible], wife of Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D. D.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church of Fishkill, on [illegible] Wednesday, at 10 A. M., and at Third Reformed Church of Jersey City on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

COCHRAN.—In Rome, Italy, on Monday, March 1, SAMUEL COCHRAN, youngest son of the late James B. Cochran, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 27 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

[illegible]—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, [illegible], infant daughter of A. W. and Helen W. [illegible].

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, corner of Broad and South sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DONALDSON.—On Monday, Aug. 2, DAVID DONALDSON, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 173 West [illegible]-st. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DE WITT.—On Monday, Aug. 2, after a severe illness, HENRY C. DE WITT, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 335 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday morning, Aug. 2, CAROLINE, wife of John Elliott, of this City, and adopted daughter of the late Stetson [illegible], Esq., of Philadelphia.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services at [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner of [illegible]-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

EMERSON.—At Throg's Neck, at the residence of [illegible] Harrington, JOHN M. EMERSON, aged 48 years. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

FALES.—At Windermere, Westmoreland County, England, on Friday, July 23, HALIBURTON FALES, Esq., of this City, in the 54th year of his age, son of the late Samuel Fales, of Boston.

GREENFIELD.—At Jamaica, on Monday, Aug. 2, RICHARD W. GREENFIELD, aged 59 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, [illegible] L. I.

GODFREY.—In Lafayette, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, [illegible] GODFREY, aged [illegible] years, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Edward K. Godfrey, No. 94 Washington-av., Lafayette, N. J. Take Lafayette cars in Jersey City, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

HALLIDAY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at New-Vernon, N. J., Thursday morning, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON.—On Monday morning, Aug. 2, RICHARD J. HUTCHINSON, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 348 Clermont-av., fourth house from Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 4 P. M.

KERR.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 2, from drowning, PETER KERR, of Paisley, Scotland, in the 21st year of his age.

MCGREGOR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 2, MARY H., twin daughter of Wm. B. and Laura M. McGregor, aged 19 months and 20 days.

Interment yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, at Cedar Lawn.

ORCHARD.—On Monday, Aug. 2, ELIZABETH MAY, youngest daughter of Francis and Mary Ann Orchard, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 228 East 40th-st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

POWELL.—At Pemberton, N. J., on Monday, July 26, JAMES A. POWELL, of apoplexy, in the 50th year of his age.

A garland for the noble dead.

PRANKARD.—At Mamaroneck, HARRY, youngest son of Francis T. and Adelaide E. Prankard.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Chas. Cooper, on Wednesday, at 3½ P. M., corner Bushwick-av. and Wierfield-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Take East New-York cars at 1 o'clock.

SPINNEY.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, EMIL LOUIS, only child of Joseph S. and Emily A. Spinney, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 224 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

SMITH.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, in the 29th year of his age, OTIS A. SMITH, youngest son of the late Walter J. Smith, of Ellsworth, Me.

Notice of funeral in Thursday morning's papers.

VANDERBILT.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, at Catskill, after a short but severe illness, JOHN, eldest child of Isaac C. and Mary L. Vanderbilt, aged 6 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Hart Snow, No. 24 5th-place, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—Of throat consumption, on Sunday, Aug. 1, JAMES WILLIAMS, at his residence, No. 36 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of John D. Willard Lodge No. 250, F. and A. M., also the members of Amity Chapter, R. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASONIC.—The companions of Amity Chapter No. 160, R. A. M., are fraternally requested to unite with John D. Willard Lodge No. 250, in paying the last tribute of respect to the late companion, JAMES WILLIAMS, by attending his funeral from the Church, 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. W. SINCLAIR, K.

YATES.—On Monday morning, Aug. 2, after a lingering illness, BENJAMIN S. YATES, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMING ROMANCE!
UNDER BAIL!
UNDER BAIL!
OR,
WOMAN'S LOVE
WOMAN'S LOVE!
THROUGH THICK AND THIN.
THROUGH THICK AND THIN.
IN THE
WESTERN WORD,
Aug. 4.

Read OLIVE LOGAN'S Letters to "Anonymous" same date.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. H. T. Clark, General Baggage Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, says:

"I have had an experience of eighteen years in the baggage business, and must say that, with all my experience in checking baggage, I have never before met with any system which equals the Thomas Baggage Check in the safe transmission of baggage. We have not had any complaint of lost baggage on the Union Pacific since its adoption, and we now consider that we have the best system of checking baggage there is on the Continent. It obviates the necessity of pasting the names of stations, and defacing the traveler's baggage with chalk-marks, which has always been very objectionable." G. F. THOMAS,
Nos. 90, 92, and 94 Grand-st.

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THE INDIANA IRON REGION.

Its Extent and Value—Railroads Proposed in the West and Southwest.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

Of the various railroads proposed to be built in this State, there are but few the present condition and prospects of which can be spoken of as yet with any degree of certainty. The variety of interests to be consulted is so great that it is not always the case that the best routes are chosen, and quite frequently all surroundings based upon probabilities are quite at fault.

The discovery of the immense beds of block coal in the western part of the State will lead to the speedy opening up of that section to direct communication with the rest of the world. The fact that it can be used in smelting without coking renders it exceedingly valuable, and will lead to the erection of a large number of new furnaces at different points in that region. This vein of coal extends in a strip six miles wide, from the north line of Green county, in a west of north direction, through Clay, Owen, Vigo, Parke and Fountain. Some excellent iron ore is found in this section, but the main reliance must be placed in the Lake Superior and Iron Mountain ore. The most direct road at present to the Lake Superior region is by way of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, north to Michigan City. The harbor at this place is being improved, and here the ore may be obtained from lake vessels. It is proposed to tap this road at Crawfordsville, and run a line to Rockville, which is the present northern terminus of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Road. This would make a direct route north and south, and this road will almost certainly be built at an early day, although the effort along the line of the Evansville Road at present seems to be toward an extension from Rockville to Danville, Ill., where a connection north to Chicago would be made. Another route proposed, and in which Dr. WINSLOW S. PIERCE, of this city, appears to feel much confidence, is by connecting with this Rockville and Crawfordsville line, at or below Rockville, running thence south to Brazil, Bowling Green, Worthington, Bloomfield, Dover Hill, Shoals and Jasper to Rockport, Spencer County. This would run directly through the mineral regions, and open up a rich section of the State, which is at present quite isolated. From Owensboro, on the Kentucky side of the river, a road is proposed to Russelville, eighty-two miles, which would complete a north and south line which would, it is believed, make a paying trunk line. It would cross the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Shoals, the Vincennes Road and Wabash River at Worthington, and the Terre Haute Road at Brazil.

Work upon the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad has been greatly retarded from time to time by heavy rains and floods, which have washed away the earthwork at different points before it had remained long enough to become solid. At some places on this road much hard work has been done, and it will require much attention from time to time, after it is completed, for a year or two, but its importance can scarcely be overestimated, in opening up a rich mineral and agricultural section. It will be completed and in operation in a few weeks now, however, and as it will be run in the interest of trunk lines already existing, it will be operated successfully without doubt. It is the early completion of this road which has spurred up the Evansville and Crawfordsville line to look out for a northern connection from Rockville, and others to the south and southwest from Evansville. From the report published this morning, coming by telegraph, it would seem that the project for extending the Vincennes road toward Cairo had been abandoned. If this should be true, and it probably is, the road to Vincennes would be made tributary to the two roads, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and the Bellefontaine, which are interested in it.

A project has recently been started to revive a portion of the old Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland straight line railroad movement, and there is every indication that the work will be speedily commenced and pushed forward. The proposition is to complete the road from Evansville to the crossing of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, a distance of fifty-five miles, and thence extend it in the general direction of Indianapolis, a distance of about thirty miles, where it will tap the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. General BURNSIDE, President of the latter road, strongly favors it, as it will bring him in direct communication with Evansville, and would open up another section of the State now quite isolated.

The early completion of the second road between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, as previously stated, is a fixed fact. At present the lessors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Roads are equally interested, financially, in building it, the lessors of the former road, the Pennsylvania Central, carrying out a previous agreement. The Pennsylvania Central has an arrangement with the present road, and has no desire, on its own account, to build the new one; but as the road will be built at any rate, if the Bellefontaine has to do it alone, the two are working together in the matter.

Since the consolidation of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road with the Illinois Company, there can be no longer any doubt of its being speedily extended beyond Crawfordsville, through the block coal region of Fountain County, and a junction formed. This road, when completed, will run through Bloomington, Ill., making direct connection with Quincy and Keokuk. The rolling stock for the road to Crawfordsville has been arranged for, and it is understood that trains will be running within the next two weeks.

The foregoing roads, which are in progress or proposed, are those which affect particularly the coal, iron and building stone region of the State, and with the extensive resources of the sections through which they run, I see no reason why they might not all be built and successfully operated. The extent and value of these resources are but partially appreciated, especially by capitalists in Indiana, but they are rapidly awaking to them. In the meantime, men from other States are daily investigating the matter, and dropping down in the more desirable localities thousands of dollars. Others are prospecting for railway routes, and before long we may expect to see an activity in that part of the State which no one dreamed of five or ten years ago.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

General Outlines of the Society—What it is Intended to Accomplish.

At the meeting for organization, in New Orleans, of the Southern Historical Society, Dr. JOSEPH JONES, the Secretary and Treasurer, read the following address, which fully explains the object and scope of the Society:

On the 1st of May, 1869, after several preliminary meetings, a number of gentlemen in the City of New Orleans formed themselves into a permanent association, under the style of the "Southern Historical Society," with the following general outlines:

A parent society, to hold its seat and its archives in the City of New Orleans, with affiliating societies to be organized in all the States favorable to the object proposed; these in their turn branching into local organizations in the different townships—forming thus a wide fellowship of closely co-ordinated societies, with a common centre in the parent association in this city.

The object proposed to be accomplished is the collection, classification, preservation, and final publication, in some form to be hereafter determined, of all the documents and facts bearing upon the eventful history of the past few years, illustrating the nature of the struggle from which the country has just emerged, defining and vindicating the principles which lay beneath it, and marking the stages through which it was conducted to its issue. It is not understood that this association shall be purely sectional, nor that its labors shall be of a partisan character.

Everything which relates to this critical period of our national history, pending the conflict, antecedent or subsequent to it, from the point of view of either, or of both the contestants; everything, in short, which shall vindicate the truth of history, is to be industriously collected and filed; and all parties, in every section of the continent, who shall desire to coöperate in the attainment of these ends, will be welcomed to a share in our councils and our toils.

It is doubtless true, that an accepted history can never be written in the midst of the stormy events of which that history is comprised, nor by the agents through whose efficiency they were wrought. The strong passions which are evoked in every human conflict disturb the vision and warp the judgment, in the scales of whose criticism the necessary facts are to be weighed; even the relative importance of these facts cannot be measured by those who are in too close proximity. Scope must be afforded for the development of their remote issues before they can be brought under the range of a philosophic apprehension; and the secret thread be discovered, running through all history, upon which its single facts crystallize in the unity of some great providential plan.

The generations of the disinterested must succeed the generations of the prejudiced before history properly termed such can be written. This, precisely, is the work we now attempt, to construct the archives in which shall be collected these memoirs to serve for future history.

It is believed that invaluable documents are scattered over the whole land, in loose sheets, perhaps, lying in the portfolios of private gentlemen, and only preserved as souvenirs of their own part in the historic drama.

Existing in forms so perishable, regarded, it may be, as only so much waste paper by those into whose hands they must fall, no delay should be suffered in their collection and preservation.

There is, doubtless, too much that is yet unwritten, floating only in the memories of the living, which, if not speedily rescued, will be swallowed up in the oblivion of the grave, but which, if reduced to record, and collated, would afford a key to many a cipher, in a little while to become unintelligible for want of interpretation.

All this various material, gathered from every section, will need to be industriously classified and arranged, and finally deposited in the central archives of the Society, under the care of appropriate guardians.

To this task of collection we invite the immediate attention and coöperation of our compatriots throughout the South, to facilitate which we propose the organization of State and district associations, that our whole people may be brought into harmony of action in this important matter.

The rapid changes through which the institutions of the country are now passing, and the still more stupendous revolutions in the opinions of men, remind us that we stand to-day upon the outer verge of a great historic cycle, within which a completed past will soon be inclosed. Another cycle may touch its circumference; but the events it shall embrace will be gathered around another historic centre, and the future historian will pronounce that in stepping from the one to the other he has entered on another and separate volume of the nation's record.

Let us, who are soon to be in that past to which we properly belong, see that there are no gaps in the record.

Thus shall we discharge a duty to the fathers, whose principles we inherit, to the children, who will then know whether to honor or dishonor the sires that begot them; and above all, to the dead heroes sleeping on the vast battle-plains, from Manassas to Vicksburg, whose epitaph history yet waits to engrave upon their tombs.

The funds raised by initiation fees, assessments, donations and lectures, after defraying the current expenses, will be appropriated to the rent or purchase of a suitable fire-proof building for the safe keeping of the archives.

For the accomplishment of these ends contributions are respectfully solicited from all parties interested in the establishment and prosperity of the Southern Historical Society.

Contributions to the archives and library of the Society are respectfully and earnestly solicited under the following specific divisions:

1. The histories and historical collections of the individual States, from the earliest periods to the present time, including travels, journals and maps.

2. Complete files of the newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and medical journals of the Southern States, from the earliest times to the present day, including, especially, the period of the recent American civil war.

3. Geological, topographical, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial reports, illustrating the statistics, climate, soil, resources, products and commerce of the Southern States.

4. Works, speeches, sermons and discourses relating to the recent conflict and political changes, Congressional and State reports during the recent war.

5. Official reports and descriptions by officers and privates, and newspaper correspondents and eye-witnesses, of campaigns, military operations, battles and sieges.

6. Military maps.

7. Reports upon the munitions, arms and equipment, organization, numbers and losses of the various branches of the Southern armies—infantry, artillery, cavalry, ordnance and commissary and quartermaster departments.

8. Reports of the Adjutant-General of the late Confederate States of America, and of the Adjutant-Generals of the armies, departments, districts and States, showing the resources of the individual States, the available fighting population, the number, organization and losses of the forces called into actual service.

9. Naval operations of the Confederate States.

10. Operations of the Nitre and Mining Bureau.

11. Commercial operations.

12. Foreign relations, diplomatic correspondence, &c.

13. Currency.

14. Medical statistics and medical reports.

15. Names of all officers, soldiers and sailors in the military and naval service of the Confederate States who were killed in battle, or died of disease and wounds.

16. Names of all wounded officers, soldiers and soldiers. The nature of the wounds should be attached to each name, also the loss of one or more limbs should be carefully noted.

17. Published reports and manuscripts relating to civil prisoners held during the war.

18. All matters, published or unpublished, relating to the treatment, diseases, mortality and exchange of prisoners of war.

19. The conduct of the hostile armies in the Southern States. Private and public losses during the war. Treatment of citizens by hostile forces.

20. Number, occupation, condition and conduct of colored population. Effects of emancipation upon the negro, and upon the material prosperity of the South.

21. Southern poetry, ballads, songs, &c.

All communications, works and reports must be addressed (by mail or express, prepaid,) to Dr. JOSEPH JONES, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, New-Orleans, La.

After some further business, the meeting adjourned.

Foreign Postage—The Negotiations with France for a Reduction.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Post.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1869.

Postmaster General CRESWELL has made a formal reply to the petition of American citizens in Paris, stating that the Department had been endeavoring for several years past to negotiate a treaty with France for the reduction of postage, but had thus far failed, owing to the fact that the postal system of France being established for revenue purposes, French postage was much higher than ours, and the Government claimed that it could not afford to divide postage with us equally if the rates were reduced. The best that France has been willing to do is to allow the United States Government one-third of the postage and retain two-thirds for their own treasury. This has been positively declined by the United States, and thus the matter stands at present. Senator RAMSEY, who is now in Europe, has been authorized to call the attention of the French Government again to the subject, but the Department here has little hopes of success in negotiating a postal rate, as the American *sine qua non* is an equal division of postage.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x100	nom.
4th-st., n. s., lot No. 158, Mangle Minthorne's map, 25x100	$32,000
86th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8,000
16th-st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of Avenue A, 40x103.4	40,000
23d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100	5,000
127th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	20,000
131st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of [illegible], 25x99.11	7,000

Lease Recorded.

Park-st., No. 6, 10 years, per year	$2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Block No. 6, on Leffert J. Lefferts' map, New Utrecht	$4,500
Court-st., 26.5 ft. s. of 3d-place, 25x[illegible]	11,000
Malbone-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of New-York-av., 20x 127.9	1,500
Ryerson-st., e. s., 120 ft. s. of Greene-av., 25x100	12,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	nom.
Remsen-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	nom.
Union-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	nom.
16th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.6x100	3,200
20th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	500
23d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100	1,100
Division-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Bigel-av., 25x100	725
Fulton-av., n. w. corner of Oxford-st., 48.4x127.3 x24.11x74.11	20,000
Greene-av., n. s., 203.4 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20.10 x102.10	12,000
Schenectady-av., e. s., 34.5 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25 x100	1,300
Lot No. 153, on Abram Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	100
Lot No. 177, on Abram Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	100
Lot No. 220, on Abram Van Nostrand's map, 18th Ward	200
Lots Nos. 4,218 and 4,217, on Austin D. Moore's map	6,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Bayside.

Pearsall-st., e. s., 224.4 ft. n. of Bradish-av., 28.4x 100	$304

Farmingdale.

Division-st., e. s., adjoining Powell's, 50x100	$150
Elizabeth-st., w. s., adjoining Snedeker's, 162x 138x162x161	1,500

Flushing.

Farrington-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x 100	$600

Hicksville.

Broadway, e. s., 225 ft. s. of Mannitto Hill road, 50x116	$80

Jamaica.

Franklin-st., e. s., 331 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 42.6x132.3	$800
Franklin-st., e. s., 331 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 50x132.3	400

Newtown.

Grove-st., w. s., lot No. 45, on Poyntar's map, 25x 100	$300

Winfield.

Lots Nos. 11, 12 and 13, Railroad-av., n. s., 75x100	$800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Main-st., e. s., adjoining Thos. Fowks', 50x100	$4,500

Greenburg.

Orchard-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Wilday-st., 25x94	$325

Mount Pleasant.

Clinton-st., s. s., adjoining Wm. Hannon's, 25x 120	$1,200
Pleasantville to Tarrytown road, e. s., adjoining D. D. Earle's, 5 acres	575

Morrisania.

Jerome-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. s. of James-st., 100x 125	$2,500

Gedding.

Clinton-av. and Bellview-av., n. e. corner, 100x 125	$437

Yonkers.

Jefferson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Washington-st., 25 x100	$2,100
Mechanic-st., s. s., adjoining J. H. Pierson's, 37x 200	nom.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

6th and Erie sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	$6,500
Morris-st., n. s., near Greene-st., lot No. 3, 25x100	3,000

North Bergen.

1st-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. s. of Meyers-av., 200x100	$1,000
Bergen road, w. s., 185.9 ft. n. of a lane leading from said road to land of H. W. Herning, 336x 66x266x65	2,300

Bayonne.

W. B. Benson's property, adjoining lands of the Bergen Land and Improvement Company, 7 23-100 acres	$1,000

West Hoboken.

Adjoining lands of Kearney, Harper and others, 5¼-1,000 acre	$20,150
Cooper Mines road, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Radley-st., 75x175	700
Hamilton and New sts., n. e. corner, 53.1x36.5x 12.7x—	1,400

Newark.

Bergen-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	$400
Charlton-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100	1,200
Adams-st., n. s., 186 ft. n. of Lafayette-st., 25x90	825
Elm-st., n. s., 25 ft. n. of Congress-st., 25x31	1,900
6th-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Summer-av., 25x104	800
High-st., w. s., 183 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 30x97	1,000
Pennsylvania-av., e. s., 36 ft. from Astor-st., 30x 111	4,500
Perry and Ch[illegible] sts. corner, 100x100	4,000
Pierson Creek, at Wheeler's Point, 4½ acres	1,000

Quarry-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Newkirk, 25x100	1,500
Spruce and Washington sts., corner, 25x60	12,000
Westfield-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Newton-st., 25x 100	700

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.
TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS, OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island, and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid plot of ground, 200x210 feet, containing 16 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore.

In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 29 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 20 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden; fine fish pond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM City, eight minutes to depot Northern New-Jersey Railroad, new elegant residence and outbuildings, six acres, fruit, shade and lawn; $16,000; others $5,000 to $60,000, for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 203 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, RENT low, at No. 25 Nassau-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 1 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant only, the beautiful country place on 11th-av., between 140th and 141st sts.; brick Gothic house; all improvements; in first-class order and handsomely furnished, with ten lots of ground, beautifully laid out with shrubbery, trees, &c.; rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to GEO. W. WINGATE, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMplete order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant; would be rented at the low price of $100 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East [illegible].

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A house with some extra grounds, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Washington or New-York avs., Brooklyn; only first-class property will be accepted. Address E. C. H., Box No. 2,350 New-York Post-office, with full description and price. Offers of property considered confidential.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZE FURNISHed house for a small family of adults; location 14th to 40th-st., 5th to Lexington-av.; price must be reasonable. Address H. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COTTON PLANTATION on the Mississippi, above overflow, in exchange for good New-York property. Address Y. X., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1869, at 2 P. M., on the premises, five new and handsome cottages and one beautifully located building [illegible], situated on Harrison-street, directly opposite the new Prospect Park Hotel, at Catskill, on the Hudson. The peculiar situation of the above property, being on the summit of Prospect Hill, commanding views of the Hudson for miles, north and south, as well as the entire range of the Catskill Mountains on the west, renders it extremely attractive. To those who are conversant with the village of Catskill, the simple announcement that Prospect Hill property is to be sold, is sufficient to command their attention. Train leaves via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M.; returning, leaves Catskill at 4:30 P. M. The Catskill boats leave pier foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, at 5 A. M., arriving in time for sale. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INS. COM'Y,
172 BROADWAY,
COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $400,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - - 355,000

☞ A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of tax.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY, Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL.......$500,000 00
SURPLUS.......203,337 33
TOTAL ASSETS.......703,337 33

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital.......$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869.......112,064 45
Assets.......$312,064 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 290 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. R. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 160 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......175,[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo [illegible] Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 142 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SECOND DIVIDEND

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Trustees have declared, from the profits of the past three months, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books will close on the 6th and reopen on the 10th inst.

T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 29th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 9 proximo.

N. W. FORD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $2,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already a sum nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis....	280	$13,000
Chicago and Northwestern....	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,079
Toledo, Wabash and Western....	521	7,251
Illinois Central....	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated.......$1,404,600

Estimated expenses as follows:
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.......$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.......140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.......56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund.......10,000— 908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses.$496,300

Or over 18 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 40 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-Twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax; and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF NEW YORK
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

The only 7 per cent. transferable Stock having about 20 years to run for sale at 102½.

Interest payable May and November.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
24 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS
AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
S. B. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 6, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $60,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $80,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.

SAML. F. PHELPS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1869.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Union-square National Bank, held this day, Mr. John R. Terry tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. Max Friedman as Cashier of the Bank.

On motion, the resignations of the above-named gentlemen were accepted.

On motion, Mr. Henry Beeckman was unanimously elected President.

GEO. T. HAWS, President pro tem.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH.......$14,200,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE.......6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $3,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $254,000, against $80,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL.......$1,000,000
PAID IN.......$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 142 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDWD. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAMES M. BEEKMAN,	R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WILLIAM F. CARY, Jr.,	JOHN D. BREE,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. F. G. FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	R. H. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	R. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
H. BLYDENBURGH,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
	JOSIAH H. BURTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously reëlected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,059 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1860, and standing in the name of Auguste Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 110, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York...$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 1s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	121¾	122¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	122⅝	122⅞
Coupon, 1881..	122⅝	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '68..	122⅞	122⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862..	122	122¼	10-40 Regist'd..	111⅝	112
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122	122¼	10-40 Coupon..	115¾	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	122	122¼	Gold..	135	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	122⅛	122⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, New..	122⅛	122⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.

Cash Capital.......$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869.......$140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 8, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,	James L. Stewart,
Chas. D. Bailey,	George J. Hamilton,
Samuel Raynor,	David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall,	Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin,	John Short,
Oliver W. Woodford,	William E. Foster,
William Simpson,	Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller,	Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Ross,	Henry W. Belcher,
Richard E. Peterson,	Joshua Barnes,
Edgar M. Crawford,	Walter M. Franklin,
John B. Simpson,	S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Whitfield,	James V. Watkins,
John Robinson,	Merritt H. Smith,
John Ash,	Jonathan Purdy,
William Poe,	David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY, Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,380 for.......30 shares.
No. 8,966 for.......5 shares.
No. 9,240 for.......15 shares.
No. 12,505 for.......24 shares.
Total.......74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,523.
$5,000 in 5 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℘ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 228, 230 and 303.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 273, 290, 81, 83 and 93.
$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 181, 400, 604 and 605, 144,888, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 89.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped. HENRY P. MARSHALL, No. 78 Wall-st.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered desirable, and very desirable for investment.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. MAITLAND, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BERRY HALL, bankrupt.—No. 1,257.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Berry Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy20-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGISMUND ABELES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigismund Abeles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au4-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEEMON A. TRIPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leemon A. Tripp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

jy21-law3wW*. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. RYAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1869.

au4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,572.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT CHARDAVOYNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Gilbert Chardavoyne, of Port Jervis, in the State of New-York, formerly of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of June, 1869.

JOHN HOPKINS, Assignee,
au4-law3wW* No. 26 Ferry-st., New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 60c., $1 40 and $2 25, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 35 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established 1841.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—MERCHANTS, SEAmen, and all others interested, are invited to communicate, with a view of appointing a time and place for a meeting, and forming a society in such interest. Address ALABAMA CLAIMS, *Advertiser* Office, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles, stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 55 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life;" recommended before marriage; circular free.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PERSONAL.

E. F. H.—HAVE MADE INQUIRIES ABOUT the box, and will get an answer day after to-morrow, when I will write. H.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN......SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 4 | Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5 | Scotia, Wed'nsday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11 | Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12 | Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18 | Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of August. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA......Aug. 7 | IOWA......Aug. 28
CALEDONIA......Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA......Sept. 4
CAMBRIA......Aug. 21 | COLUMBIA......Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA......2,[illegible] tons......Aug. 4, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA......3,125 tons......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO......3,015 tons......Aug. 18, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA......3,[illegible] tons......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN......2,[illegible] tons......Sept. 1.
IDAHO......3,132 tons......Sept. 8.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)......$80. STEERAGE......(Currency)......$30. Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck. Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $[illegible] and $75; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK......Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN......Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE. For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Aug. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER. Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting ... charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR. TWICE A WEEK. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA. THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next. This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE......Aug. 19

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......Saturday, Aug. 7. GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER......Saturday, Aug. 14. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 11.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. [illegible], Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 363 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.— DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT. PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave Providence at 4 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way. To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.— For BOSTON via NEWPORT. FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. CHAS. H. VAILL, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent. NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports. One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn. Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamer MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $40. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 9 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices. M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant day and night steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 30th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Office, Nos. 944 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 203 West st. above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WRAGG, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st., North River, 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North Second-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:45, 11:45, 2:45; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 4......12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4......4:30 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 5......2 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 6......7 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 6......1 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7......7 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 7......11 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7......7 A. M.
Sun., Aug. 8......9 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8......4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8......7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9......7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 203 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Saugerties and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 3:30, and 27th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 3:15. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Baggage & Sundries, Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock (Ft. Schuyler), Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 9:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 2:45 P. M.

D. & A. T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all intermediate landings daily at 8:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 4th-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, IN THE VIcinity of Fulton-st. and Broadway, a TAN TERRIER, answering to the name of "Cap," having on a collar fastened by a red velvet ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at No. 103 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE AND seamstress, with excellent City reference, situation in the City or country; sews nicely, quick at the needle, takes charge of an infant from its birth, or regular chambermaid; wages $16. Call at No. [illegible] East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT WOmen, situations; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; the other as first-class waitress; would go a short distance in the country if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and thorough cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, creams, jellies, ices, bone, lard, and get up dinner for large parties; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork for a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 26 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, up one pair of stairs, picture gallery, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, and fluting and polishing; good reference given. Call at No. 151 3d-av., top floor. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 168 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 82½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation with a private family, or would have no objection to a respectable private boarding-house; has got two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has long reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, and will take care of children; she is a thorough seamstress; cut, fit, operate on machines, trim, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 322 4th-av., new No. 385.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION by a strong and healthy young woman; large flow of milk, five weeks old; good references; country or City. Call at No. 328 4th-av., (new No. 385.)

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to the country. Call at No. 627 1st-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in the country by a respectable Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 540 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 272 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, well-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; in the City or country. Call at No. 149 6th-st., east of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework; no objection to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 412 West 38th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 306 7th-av.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, WILLing girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse, in City or country. Call at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 90 8th-av., between Waverley-place and 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business, soups, pastry, &c. No. 237 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or waitress, with good City reference. Apply for two days at 113 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, ACCUStomed to books and letters, desires a position as business correspondent, secretary, reader or librarian; can give the highest references. Address D. G. C., Post Office Box No. 423.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived eight years; no objection to go to any part of the country. Address M. D., 17 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A highly-competent man with four years' City reference from his last employer; understands all kinds of salad and dessert; will be found a valuable man to any family requiring his services. Address WAITER, No. 28 East 30th-st. (basement door) for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, FROM north of Germany, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands the management of horses and care of cattle; best references from last employer. Call at Mr. WARD'S, corner Fulton and Washington sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed, a situation to go under instructions for one year at the carpenter business; has three years' experience. Address WILLIAM RAWLINS, No. 512 East 11th-st., City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address R. G., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as gardener; thoroughly understands hot and cold grapery and green-house vegetables; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener and florist; is competent to take care of a gentleman's place; the wife as good cook; good references. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address W. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 20 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single American man, who is a regular coachman and understands his business; has the best references. Address R. D., Box 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class man as teamster, or to work in a store; would go a short distance in the country. Address D. D. D., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, some work; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTAbility and responsibility offers to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and contents, during his absence in the country, by giving it his personal attention, for a small compensation. Address C. A. M., Box No. 146 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman by a middle-aged man of experience; satisfactory reference given. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., or address H. B., No. 289 Washington-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ready for all respectable Americans, English, Irish, Scotch or Germans; no pay until suited; ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, housekeepers; situations for all that come, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIous man, acquainted with the book business and familiar with book-keeping, to make himself generally useful in a book store. Address BOOKSELLER, stating salary expected, giving references, &c., Box No. 110 Times Office.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents will find good inducements and facilities by communicating with HOME OFFICE, Post Office Box No. 694 New-York.

GOOD SALESMEN, TRAVELING WITH sample lines of goods, are invited to call upon a manufacturing house to introduce a staple article. No. 69 Murray-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND A laundress. Apply at No. 13 West 9th-st., before noon.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN AND to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address H. Y., Box No. 118 Times Office.

TIME-KEEPER WANTED IN AN iron works; reference required. Address Box No. 2,012 General Post Office.

BOY WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS commission business; salary first year, $100. Address H., Box No. 1,181 New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WIDOW LADY KEEPING A FANCY store wants a partner or a gentleman to loan her $60 for two months; personal security given. Address Mrs. GLENN, No. [illegible] Broadway, Union Square P. O.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LENWOOD, BUSINESS AND MEDical clairvoyant, has removed to No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 2 FIRST-ST., CORNER OF BOWERY.—WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicine for all diseases, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 39th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill. The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City. The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars. Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature. The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE. Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 22 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 5th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE. FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, as far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline parental, but exact; expenses moderate. Fall term begins Aug. 12. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES HEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 16 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Deerfield, Mass.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 295 and 297 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 128 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS P. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 323 5th-av., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I., SEMInary for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 146 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREWS.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SIX YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as instructor in classics, mathematics, German, French and music; best of references. Address G. S., Box No. 110 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS LIVED in some of the best families of Europe and America, desires an engagement as governess. Address Dr. BOERMANN, No. 112 West 11th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 46 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 72 East 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y. As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated June 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }

je12-law6mW*

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 13th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at No. 239 Division-st., New-York. FRANCIS O'KEEFE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. JOHN HOWARD GRAY and GEO. H. BROWN having this day become partners in our business, it will from henceforth be carried on under the firm name of BROWNE, SPAULDING & CO.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,
AUG. 2, 1869. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.

UNION ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing in the name of SPROULL & PARMELEE is dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm are hereby requested to settle their accounts with J. C. SPROULL, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.

J. C. SPROULL,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1869. J. H. PARMELEE.

J. C. SPROULL'S DENTAL ROOMS, No. 81 Bible House, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE SLOANE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account at Broadway and Tenth sts.

GEORGE SLOANE,
WILLIAM SLOANE.

NOTICE.—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.

NATHANIEL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias and six seats; all styles new carriages. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET by the season; fifty extra shafts, cost $10, price $4; fifty extra poles, $12 to $16; second-hand carriages cheap; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING at 8.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING at 8.
THE KIRALFYS' NEW DIVERTISEMENT,
HARVEST HOME, HARVEST HOME.
PRONOUNCED AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
TWELFTH WEEK! TWELFTH WEEK!
GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND UNRIVALLED PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
H. H. D......(afterward Clown)......GEO. L. FOX
DAME SPRAT......(afterward Pantaloon)......C. K. FOX
Plenty of Jokes! Many Changes! and lots of Fun!
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE
APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY,
WITH THIRTY EXTRA LADIES,
and the BRILLIANT HUNGARIANS.
Comic Pas De Trois, IMRE, BOLOSSY and G. L. FOX.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LA COTERIE, of New-York, take pleasure in announcing that they have effected arrangements with the proprietor of the above-named hotel to give a

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1869.

The President of the United States has kindly accepted an invitation and will attend.

The services of Mr. T. M. Source, costumer, have been secured, who is now at the Stetson House, with his extensive stock of costumes, dominos and masques.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. DE CORDOVA, (for one evening only.)

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4, in the Grand Hall of the Continental Hotel, Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated lecture, MISS JONES' WEDDING—NO CARDS.

MUSICAL.

SCHREIBER CORNETS AND BAND Instruments are being adopted as the very best in every respect. During 1868 we sent out a large number of sets, subject to test on delivery. Not a single set has been returned. All have been accepted, and give great satisfaction. New factory is now in fine running order. Circulars on application. M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 680 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo; and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M. daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 7 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Aldemey Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 62 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

E. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
SEVENTH WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
BY GENERAL REQUEST, THE EVER POPULAR
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION......50 CENTS.
SATURDAY, A POWERFUL BILL:
LUCRETIA BORGIA AND ANDY HANDY.
IN REHEARSAL, GREEN BUSHES.
SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

WALLACK'S.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS
OF THE
DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,
JOHN E. OWENS
IN
SELF!
SELF!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT......as SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY......as MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES as FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS
30 CENTS.
SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS' Burlesque
JENNIE, LALLA ROOKH. Company.
Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN and Foundling.
Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF MISS KATE FISHER.
The Champion Walker, Mr. JAMES SMITH, walks a mile in 8 minutes and 40 seconds.
Dramas of FEMALE HORSE THIEF AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 4, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Czar and Carpenter"......Lortzing
2. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"......Strauss
3. Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"......Schumann
4. Polka, "Anvil"......Parlow
5. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"......Verdi
6. Overture, "Tannhauser"......Wagner
7. Ballad, "The Exile's Lament," Solo for Cornet......Koch—Albert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"......Strauss
9. Saltarello from the Italian Symphony. Mendelssohn
10. Overture, "Freyschutz"......Weber
11. Cavatina, "Una Voce," Solo for Cornet......Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Galop, "Thunder Storm"......Sekel

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 6,
ONE HUNDRETH CONCERT.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the management has set apart the One Hundredth Concert for a

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS,

On which occasion a

GRAND EXTRA GALA CONCERT

will be given. Full particulars hereafter. Tickets can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES

Will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1869, and continue six days. W. R. TRAVERS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 30, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M. on the 26th of August next, the propeller steamer *Sleepy Decatur*, of 114 40-100 tons burden, said vessel is only six years old, is staunch and seaworthy, and ready for immediate service, is provided with one high-pressure engine of 26 inches diameter of cylinder, and 30 inch stroke. One high-pressure boiler 12½ feet long, 7 feet 4 inches diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, (which, in February, 1869, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch,) and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class. The sale will take place at Pier No. 43 North River, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase. Terms, 10 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 43 North River. There will also be sold, at the same place, on the same date, two horses, and the following telegraph apparatus belonging to the Signal Department United States Army, and no longer required for the public service:

1 four-wheeled spring wagons.
1 two-wheeled carts.
1½ miles 7 strand copper wire insulated with vulcanized rubber.
4 field desks.
2 spirit lamps with reels, reel stands, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of condemned Quartermaster stores. Terms, cash in United States currency. Purchasers must remove their property within 24 hours of time of purchase. RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ABM. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BELONGING TO A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture consisting in part of Aubusson and velvet carpets, stair carpets, large superb carved rosewood parlor suites inlaid with tulip wood, covered in maroon satin brocatel, with an elegant Louis XIV. etagere to match, centre table, with statuary, marble top to match suite; easy chairs in fine satin and orange brocatel, rich satin brocatel curtains, fine bronzes and marble clocks and ornaments, carved rosewood music canterbury, carved antique table for statuary, carved parlor suite in green and orange satin brocatel, with curtain to match, fine lace curtains, carved walnut bedroom suites, lady's elegant dressing table with statuary, marble top and plate glass, back, black-walnut chiffonier with ten drawers, 7-octave rosewood piano and cover, walnut bookcase and secretary, library wing bookcase, wardrobes, extension table, dressing bureau, single walnut bedsteads, painted cottage suites, fine bedding, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., &c. Also, kitchen furniture, refrigerators, mangle, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River: 2,122 boxes fresh Naples Oranges. 680 boxes fresh Naples Lemons. Cargo brig *Regolo*, from Naples.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids to be opened 7th August," and to conform in every respect with the terms and conditions of former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 7th inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy Yard, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,000,000 North River hard-burnt bricks, and 250,000 Face Bricks, dark croton-red, all to be first quality, uniform size and color, well burnt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

One of Brown's Capstans for 1½ to 1¾ inch chain, with spindles, rollers, pall rim and deckor.

Main Yard, 90 ft. long, 17 inches in the slings. Main Top-sail Yard, 68 ft. long, 12 inches in the slings. Main Top-mast, 58 ft. long, and Fore Top-mast, 58 ft. long, both to square 14 inches at heel.

Bidders to state in their proposals the date within which they will fill the orders if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS ENFORCED.

Seizure of Spanish Gunboats by Government Authorities in This City.

Colonels Ryan and Currier Not to be Permitted to Return to This Country—The Laws Enforced Strictly Against Spaniards and Cubans Alike.

For several weeks past certain shipbuilders of this City have been briskly engaged on a number of new vessels, fitting them out after the model of gunboats, and preparing them for service. There seems to have been very little public attention devoted to the vessels, except a brief mention of them in the daily newspapers, in which it was rather vaguely claimed that they were intended for the Spanish Navy. Yesterday, however, a fresh and exciting interest was given to them by the action of the Government authorities in this City, who proceeded, in a decisive and summary manner to take possession of them, alleging that they were designed to be used against Peru by the Spanish Government. They were seized at the iron works of C. H. DELAMATER, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, where they were anchored preparatory to receiving their engines and other machinery. They numbered altogether fifteen vessels, all of which were in an unfinished state.

THE MANNER OF THE SEIZURE.

The vessels were seized by Deputy Marshal TURNEY, who acted under orders from Marshal BARLOW. He accomplished the task intrusted to him without any trouble, not meeting with any resistance or obstructions. Marshal BARLOW's warrant for their seizure was made on the recommendation of District-Attorney EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who had previously prepared attachments against each and every one of the suspected vessels. The attachment provided that the vessels should be held until a proper investigation was made into their character and the purpose for which they were built. After they had been attached they were placed under the close surveillance of a revenue cutter, which was especially detailed for the purpose. The authorities would not announce the source of their intelligence.

THE MOTIVE FOR INTERFERENCE.

It was reported that the Government authorities made prizes of the reputed gunboats, on the ground that they were being constructed for a hostile enterprise; that they were to be employed by Spain in conducting a war against Peru, a Power friendly to the United States, which would be a violation of the Neutrality laws. Information was also received that guns would be placed on board of them previous to their sailing for their destination. Instructions concerning the seizure were represented to have been sent from Washington, although no definite particulars about them could be ascertained on inquiries in the proper channels. Another report was circulated that the vessels were designed as patriots on the Cuban coast, in order to protect the landing of filibustering expeditions from the United States. It is pretended that this is the real object for which the vessels are intended, but in the absence of any confirmatory evidence the statement appears to be highly improbable.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

According to all accounts, the gunboats were contracted for by the Government of Spain with the DELAMATER firm. The vessels were all built of the same size and style, 105 feet long between perpendiculars, 22 feet beam, 8 feet deep, 170 tons register, and 5 feet 8 inches draft of water. They were constructed of the best material, on handsome models, and were to be perfectly clear, with the exception of a 100-pounder pivot gun on the bow, a couple of howitzers, and the masts and steering apparatus. After the boats received their armament, coal, men and supplies, it was expected that they would lie so low in the water as to present very little surface to an enemy. The engines were to be constructed on Mr. JOHN ERICSSON's plan for twin screws, and were expected to propel the vessels at the rate of from eleven to twelve knots an hour. It was proposed to have launched the vessels about the middle of September, and to have had them ready for service by the 1st of January. It is said that fifteen vessels of the same description are being built in different seaport cities in New-England.

MESSAGE FROM COLONELS RYAN AND CURRIER.

The two fugitive Cuban filibusters, the redoubtable Colonel RYAN and Colonel CURRIER, his aid, have jointly written to Marshal BARLOW from their present retreat in Canada, asking his permission to return to New-York, on giving their parole to appear for examination or trial, and to hereafter refrain from committing further violations of the Neutrality laws. The letter is dated at Niagara Falls. The writers of it represent that they are anxious to come here to attend to some pressing private business matters, but do not intend any harm, having no opportunity to engage in another Cuban expedition, even if they desired to do so. Some days ago Marshal BARLOW listened to a similar application made to him personally by Colonel BOCAN on behalf of Colonel RYAN. Marshal BARLOW says that the requests of the Colonels cannot be complied with, as neither of them is on the footing of the men just liberated from Fort Lafayette, none of whom had, so far as known, forfeited bonds to appear for examination or trial, or to refrain from violating the Neutrality laws; whereas both Colonels RYAN and CURRIER had given, forfeited and violated bonds for these purposes.

BROOKLYN EDUCATIONAL ABUSES.

Report of the Investigating Committee on the Alleged Frauds in the Purchase of Books—Demand for the Establishment of a New School System.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday, Dr. THORNE, President, in the chair.

Mr. RHODES gave notice that if the Finance Committee should hereafter report in favor of the payment of any bills presented by the Committee on Libraries, unless such bills had been presented to the Board in regular form, according to the rules, he would deem it his duty to protest against the payment of such bills until the rules had been complied with.

Mr. KINSELLA, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the manner of purchasing supplies, books, &c., for the Board, and of ascertaining whether a better system than that now in practice, cannot be devised, presented the report of the Committee, which sets forth that the quantity of coal purchased for the several schools of the Western District is about 1,200 tons. The price paid was $6 50 per ton of 2,240 pounds. The coal was procured of a Mr. HAZZARD, who was, it seems, employed in former years by the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies as inspector of coal forwarded by other parties. Mr. HAZZARD, it appears, was notified, personally, by one of the Committee of the desire of its members to purchase coal for the public schools for the ensuing year. The Committee were not able to discover that this advantage was shared in by any other dealer in coal, or that any competition was invited by advertisement, circular, or notification of any sort, public or private. The first point to which the Committee directed its attention was this: Was the price paid to Mr. HAZZARD the market value of coal, as required to be delivered at the time the contract was entered into? The testimony of two leading and respectable dealers in coal was sought, and with the following result:

Mr. BAIR, who does business in Brooklyn, and who is widely known in the trade, was requested to state the current prices of coal at the time the contract was entered into, and on what terms he would be willing to supply coal under the conditions made by the Supply Committee. The following is an extract from his letter in the hands of the Committee:

"In reply to your request to furnish you with the market value of coal on or about the 22d day of April last, I would state that the highest price I knew of good merchantable coal selling for during the month of April was $5 [illegible] per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered in carts at any wharf in the city. Add $1 25 for carting and storage in the schools, would make the price $6 [illegible] per ton of 2,240 pounds, at which price had an opportunity been offered, I would have been glad to have taken the contract for the delivery of all coal that could have been received during the month, and seventy-five cents additional for delivering coal during the Fall, Winter and next Spring."

It is proper to state here that provision is made in most of the school-houses for storing the coal needed. Mr. JOHN SCHERMER, of the firm of MELSEY & LOUGHLIN, dealers in coal, testified before the Committee that his firm were charging for coal $7 a ton of 2,000 pounds on the 20th of April last, and that he could have sold one thousand tons to the Board of Education at that date at $7 25 per long ton, and delivered the coal in the bins of the school-houses.

From this particular branch of the subject under investigation the Committee turned to the general subject of purchasing supplies, saying: All the supplies used in our Public Schools—books and stationery excepted—are purchased nominally under the direction of the Supply Committee, consisting of three members. We say nominally, for the greater portion of the business was practically taken control of by one man. The records of your Board show that for months past a majority of this body were not willing to sustain, in theory at all events, the close and irresponsible system under which these supplies are purchased. No competition whatever was invited; the supplies were ordered by one man from some particular dealer; the same man audited the bills; the bills were never read out in these Boards; no knowledge on the subject ever came before us. It is true that all bills passed through the hands of your respected Finance Committee, but we believe it is also true that it has been the practice of that Committee to accept the indorsement of the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies and of a single member of the Book Purchasing Committee, who is not Chairman, as conclusive, so that in practice the two Committees intrusted with the purchase of supplies of every character, needed by our Board, virtually include but two members. To show how contemptuously the apparent wishes of the Board have been disregarded by these gentlemen, it is only necessary to call your attention to the fact that on the 26th of February last the Committee on Supplies was specifically directed to combine in one list the supplies needed in the schools, to secure proposals from dealers by public advertisement or otherwise, and to report the contracts entered into to this Board. Still earlier in the year a resolution was adopted directing all bills presented to this Board to be read out by its title, and the aggregate amount of each bill to be stated. Both resolutions have been treated with indifference or defiance by both the Supply Committee and the Book Purchasing Committee. The report proceeds to charge the Supply Committee and the Book Printing Committee with making contracts for supplies with individuals who did not furnish them at the market price, and who were awarded the contracts without giving an opportunity to other competitors to come forward. This is especially charged with regard to the purchase of books.

Mr. KINSELLA having concluded the reading of the report, said that if he was asked what should be done in the premises, he would answer as he had done before—let there be a reorganization of the Board, with a view to changing the system, and having men who believe in a new and better system. To this end he moved that the subject be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of devising a better plan than the present.

Mr. SMITH said he was glad that the Committee had at length reported, and moved that the report be printed and made the special order after the reading of the minutes at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. KINSELLA objected to the adoption of such a motion, as it looked to the whitewashing of the whole matter.

Mr. SMITH insisted upon having the report printed.

Mr. RIGGS hoped the report would be printed, and that the Board would not attempt to do things in the manner in which the law by which the Water Board was created was passed through the Legislature.

Mr. FIELD reminded Mr. RIGGS that he was showing animus not very creditable to him.

Mr. SMITH said that he would advise his friend (KINSELLA) to be more modest or discreet; indeed, he would remind him of the story of Taurus and the locomotive.

Mr. RHODES begged to inform his venerable friend (SMITH) that in this matter the locomotive might get hurt. The spirit at the basis of this injury was not going to be put down at the mere bidding of any one.

Mr. KINSELLA made some allusions to the courtesy of Mr. SMITH, and explained that so far as he was concerned there was no personal feeling; all he desired was a reorganization of the Board and the appointment of men to positions who believed in a new system.

The motion to print, and make the report the special order at next meeting, was adopted.

The President was authorized to appoint a Standing Committee of seven members for the consideration of the following scholarships which are in the gift of the Board: Thirty free scholarships in the Packer Institute, or one for each Grammar School; two in Columbia College; thirty in the University of New-York, and seven in the Cornell University at Ithaca—sixty-nine scholarships in all.

The Board soon after adjourned.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

The usual number of about twenty ladies were present yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. PHELPS, Chairwoman. Most of the hour was occupied by Mrs. NORTON, who read her essay on "Woman's Wrongs." She closed by offering this resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Men usurp the right, without our direct consent, of representing us in the Senate, in the jury-box and at the ballot-box; and whereas, we feel it an unjust distribution of privileges to be allowed only the representation of ourselves in crime, and that not from choice, but compulsively; therefore,

Resolved, That men take our places in the prisons and at the criminal dock also, and receive the punishment for our crimes as well as the compensation for our labors and the credit of our graces.

Mrs. BLAKE made a short speech, severely criticising the course of HORACE GREELEY in the woman's movement, and presented the following:

Resolved, That in endeavoring by malicious reports and violent denunciations to crush the cause of woman suffrage, HORACE GREELEY is false to all the philanthropic professions of his life and a traitor to every pledge he has ever given of devotion to liberty and the cause of human progress.

While the Association sympathized with the sentiment of this resolution, they seemed unwilling to have such a strong denunciation of Mr. GREELEY put on record, and it was accordingly tabled. During the meeting brief addresses were made by Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. PHELPS, Mrs. BULLAR and Dr. HODGES.

Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

An unknown woman, who was walking on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad at East Newark, last evening, was struck by the locomotive of the train that left New-York at 6:15. She was thrown to the side track, and when the train had been stopped, was taken on board and removed to Newark. A wound upon the forehead was the only visible injury, but she was insensible during the evening and it was thought that she had received internal injuries. Her recovery is said to be impossible.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 83¾; Erie Railway shares, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 3—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, [illegible] ₩ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, [illegible] ₩ quarter for English. There is no American Corn in market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 30th ult., since the last report, have been 6,500 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3—1 P. M.

Illinois Centrals, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 3—2 P. M.

The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 24s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. ₩ cental for No. 2 Red Western. PROVISIONS—Lard 70s. 6d ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Cotton, 134f. ₩ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks dull; Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88½@88¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 3—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Linseed Oil, £31 [illegible] ₩ ton. Turpentine, 28s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Petroleum, 51¼f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

EXCHANGE—On London, 14½@14¾ ₩ cent. premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 3¼@3½ ₩ cent. premium; in currency, 24 ₩ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $5@$7. WHEAT quiet for No. 1 at $1 39½@$1 41; No. 2, $1 36½; in the afternoon No. 2 was inactive at $1 34, seller August. CORN dull. OATS active at [illegible]. RYE active and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 05@$1 06; No. 2, [illegible]. BARLEY quiet, $1 [illegible]. HIGHWINES active at $1 04@1 04½. PROVISIONS steady and firm. PORK, $33 50@$33 75. HAMS, 17c.@17½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12½c.@12¾c., loose. LARD, 19½c.@19¾c. CATTLE dull at $4 12@$6 for stockers and butchers' Cows. LIVE HOGS dull and lower at $7 12@$8 87 for common; $9 50@$10 for extra prime. FREIGHTS quiet and firm. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 2,900 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 30c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN dull; Mixed, in bulk, 77c.; Choice White, [illegible]; Mixed, in sacks, 80c.; Choice Yellow, 90c.@92c.; Prime to Choice White, 97½c.@98c. OATS dull; [illegible]; Old Black, 68c.@69c.; Choice [illegible]; Prime and Choice Old, 69c.@70c. RYE dull at 98c. in sacks, and 97½c. in bulk. WHISKY, $1 07. PORK quiet at $34 50. SALT MEATS—Loose Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, packed, 17½c.@18c. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. LARD quiet and nominally unchanged. CATTLE steady at $2 [illegible] for Inferior to Choice. LIVE HOGS steady at $8@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 33½c. FLOUR dull; demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8 50@$10; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firmer; sales of Choice Red, $1 62; Good to Prime, $1 45@$1 60. CORN dull; Prime White, $1 05@$1 08; Yellow, $1 06@$1 10. OATS active at 60c.@65c. for New. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 20. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 16c.@16½c. HAMS, 22c.@24c. LARD firm at 19c.@20c. WHISKY heavy at $1 10@$1 12, with small sales at $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 33½c.; Middling Orleans, 34½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 34½c. on the spot, and 33c. all the month; 33c. for September to December. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 37½. WHEAT dull; Old Red, $1 50@$1 55; New, $1 50@$1 60. RYE dull at $1 30@$1 35. CORN quiet and declined 2c.; Yellow, $1 12@$1 14; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12. OATS dull; Western, 74c.@75c. WHISKY—Absence of business for want of stock; tax paid, $1 25. Detectives here have closed most of the distilleries.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 3,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55, and 4,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 62. CORN held at $1 05 for No. 2, kiln-dried. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$35 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—1,847,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,500 bushels Wheat, 2,082,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

COTTON—Entirely nominal; sales 90 bales; the first bale of the new crop was received to-day from Texas. GOLD, 135¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 149¾; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 37; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—White, $1 10. OATS 71c. BRAN, $1 35. HAY, [illegible]. PORK, $36 50. BACON—Retail trade only; Shoulders 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD unchanged. SUGAR dull and unchanged. MOLASSES dull and unchanged. WHISKY, $1 02@$1 02½. COFFEE unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—40,000 bushels Wheat. Canal FREIGHTS to New-York very dull; Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 7,500 bushels at $1 41½; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 41. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 95c.; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Kilndried at 94½c. OATS nominally 65c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES dull and nominally $1 07@$1 08. PORK firm at $34. LARD firm at 19c.@19½c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

WHEAT unchanged; demand moderate, principally for best Amber and White Michigan; other grades dull and neglected. Sales one car White Michigan at $1 70. RYE nominal at $1 20@$1 30 for Prime Northern. CORN dull and lower; supply of No. 1 light, and market firm at $1 10@$1 12; Unsound and Kiln Dried, $1 08@$1 12. Sales one car Western Mixed at $1 08 in elevator. OATS steady at yesterday's quotations; demand fair for Western at 81c.@82c. in store, and afloat; State 83c.@86c., in bulk and in bags, with sales 1,500 bushels Western at 82c.@83c., and a bag lot at 85c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN steady in bulk, 85c. OATS steady, in bulk, 70c. RYE, 85c.@$1 20. TOBACCO steady; sales 100 hhds. PROVISIONS very firm. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS—Fancy Sugar-cured, 22½c. LARD, 19½c. for Prime. WHISKY quiet at $1 10 for raw.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. Wheat active and better; Amber, $1 46@$1 48 for New and Old No. 1; Red, $1 46 on spot; $1 41, seller this month. CORN quiet; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 89c.; No. 1, buyer August, 89c. OATS dull; Old, 70c.; New No. 1, 63c. RYE dull; New No. 2, 90c. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull at 90c. OATS dull; New is in large supply. RYE dull at 90c.@95c. TOBACCO firm at full rates. WHISKY dull at $1 05. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. PORK, $33. Bulk MEATS—14c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19c. HAMS, 20c.@23c. LARD held at 19½c. MONEY easy. EXCHANGE dull.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 40 for No. 1; $1 30 for No. 2. OATS steady at 64c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; No. 2, 86c. RYE firm at $1 10 for No. 1 in store. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominally 4c. to Buffalo, and 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

COTTON—Middlings, 31½c.; receipts 19 bales; exports, 17 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 20. CORN dull at 86c.@87½c. OATS dull; new, 65c. PORK, $35. LARD, 20½c.@21½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Sides, 19c.@20c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 315 head. The market was fairly active and last week's prices are maintained; extra, $12 50@$13; first quality, $11 50@$12; second quality, $10@$11; third quality, $7@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 6,604 head, which is the largest of the season; sales of extra at $4 [illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Spirits of TURPENTINE, 36½c.; the stock is light. ROSIN quiet; No. 2 $1 65@$1 80. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

COTTON is dull and easier; sales, 20 bales; receipts, 23 bales; Middlings, 31½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

COTTON dull; sales, 15 bales; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; receipts, 74 bales.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 86c.@88c. OATS, 68c. for Old.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32¼; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

Indescribably elegant are the hats sold by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. Hence their popularity; and gentlemen who wear them have good reason to hold their heads high in the land. KNOX is a rare deviser of novelties, and a visit to his store will always disclose some new and attractive feature of interest to gentlemen.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W.	Hazy	76
Portland	S. W.	Cloudy	77
Boston	S. W.	Clear	77
New-York	S. W.	Clear	77
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	77
Wilmington	W.	Clear	77
Washington	N. W.	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	80
Richmond	W.	Clear	80
Oswego	W.	Clear	70
Buffalo	W.	Clear	70
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	78
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	72
Louisville	S.	Clear	78
Mobile	N. W.	Cloudy	80
New-Orleans	S.	Cloudy	80
Key West	E.	Cloudy	80
Havana	S. E.	Raining	81
Augusta, Ga.	—	Cloudy	80
Savannah	—	Clear	80
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cimbria	July 21	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

China	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Liberia	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	New-York	Antwerp
City of Washington	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Europe	Aug. 7	New-York	London

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Aug. 5	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the China, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3—In steamship Germania, for Hamburg.—Thomas Nickerson and lady and two Misses Nickerson, H. Lane, Orsus S. St. John, Mrs. F. Jane Parker, Miss Emma F. Parker, John H. Wilson, Edward Vallette, D. Stearns Godfrey, J. G. Hagmaier, A. G. del Valle, H. H. Warden, wife, children, and servant, Mrs. A. Boelker, Charles Loeser, wife and child, Captain Ehrhard, Wm. Simons, Wm. Bolandson, Christ Nunnenkamp and wife, Raphael Goldring, Ignaz Hoffmann, C. J. Goeller, Charles J. Bender, Anton Miller, Herman Wiegand, J. Richard, Fred. Hess, Louis Brockmann, B. Adone, Mrs. Jacobin Beck and child, Caroline Grell, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 3—In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Sebley, J. Grant, H. W. Sebley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cornell, 2 children and nurse, Miss Marren and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Budd and 2 daughters, W. G. Arthill, H. Schroder, G. T. Knight, Mrs. Murdock and daughter, B. B. Benjamin, J. B. Anderson, Mrs. Mitchell, W. B. Martin, L. Martin, J. Q. Hayes, H. Windfeld, R. Swan, S. J. Swan, J. H. Haveland, Mrs. Ferrest, Mrs. W. B. Kuges and infant, R. Stedman, J. B. English, Mrs. J. Smith, Rev. Dr. Burns, lady and child, J. W. Anghetton, R. W. Stewart, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. L. M. Seymour and 3 daughters, Mrs. W. W. Cobb, W. W. Seymour, Miss Hurlburt, Mr. Jessup, Miss Jessup, 2 children and nurse, Rev. F. Goodsom, Miss A. B. Crocker, Miss J. B. Logan, Mrs. Ferrest and maid, Mrs. and Miss Holme, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dillon, Miss Dillon and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Olendorf, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sawyer, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. F. J. Grund, C. Belden, J. Longmore, B. Jockson, J. H. Cook, Mrs. G. P. Lowry, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Trym, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bisley, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, J. H. White, Mr. Provoud, B. G. Wilson, W. M. Golden, A. Notman, S. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lant, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brantigan, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, G. Coddington, A. Robinson, Mr. Cole, E. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Margall, J. B. Carpenter, H. H. Wheeler, S. D. Jones, W. Pettyer, Mr. and Mrs. Leasootoveech, daughter and 3 children, Mr. Leasootoveech, Jr., J. Crighton, Charles Johnson, D. Warren, D. D. Barker, J. A. Connor, Thomas Harrington, Mr. Carryl, Thos. Tweed, W. P. Lewis, R. Hodges, H. Openheim, J. Devlin, Jr., Dr. Pamley, Dr. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williamson, A. Bierstadt, W. H. Fobe, E. Wood, C. Lester, Mrs. R. Wood and daughter, J. Beecher and lady, F. L. Freeman, Miss Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, F. Graves, J. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwendle, Dr. and Mrs. Eldridge, W. B. Pennerman, W. H. Beare, Mrs. Tilston, A. Fowler, S. McMaster, Mr. McGrath, F. Smith, S. McLean, Mr. Barrow, Mrs. Burstadt, Miss Osborn, J. H. Ransom, W. H. Belden, Master C. J. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, E. Cookson, E. C. H. Taaffe, Thomas Rossevere, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ritchie, J. Wardlow and son, Mrs. Lowe and maid servant, D. Cearson, Mr. Prenconnaud, E. J. Dowling, Mr. Semon.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—F. A. De Fontaine, Mrs. F. H. Lewis, L. Howe, Mrs. Bigson, Miss Rogers, Mrs. M. Bennett, Mrs. E. Evans, J. R. Boylston, J. R. P. Ravenel, M. R. Allen, J. McCannon, W. A. Easterling, T. C. Case, J. C. Carpenter, General J. K. Peddon, H. Streamer, Mrs. Hume, Miss J. Smith, Miss M. T. Olney, Miss E. C. Olney, Arthur Rogers, Miss A. M. Johnson, H. Crane, R. Tomlinson, Mrs. McAsey and daughter, J. Schneider and wife and 4 children, C. R. Boyton, H. A. Boyton, H. J. Nevin, E. N. Fuller, L. Streimer, G. E. Tusberry, C. Hughes, E. T. Browne, S. L. Howard, Dr. W. B. Wells, Miss A. L. Morse, E. M. Marshall, Mrs. Seckindorff and child, Mrs. P. Salomons, W. H. Gardner, W. O'Brien, W. J. Verren, W. T. Brittain, Mrs. Randall, B. B. McCreery, Otto Streamer, wife and 2 children, and 6 on deck.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Miss Brown, Miss E. Brown, Mrs. W. F. May, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Hyatt, Miss Prew, S. M. Gamble, Mrs. Strauss and daughter, Mrs. Delancy, Miss C. Schwarz, J. H. Retail, A. J. Dodge, B. E. Doane, Mr. Schwarz, A. Epstein, B. B. Terrell, Miss Wheaton, Miss Kellogg, G. Eckstein, S. H. Eckman, Mrs. J. A. Owens, Miss Battgill, A. M. West and wife, J. A. North and son, W. Le Roe, A. C. Flint, wife and child; Mr. Hatteig, J. Neill, T. Nugent, J. Roman, A. C. De Pass, P. A. Walsh, wife and child; N. V. Ford, Mr. McClosky, Samuel Goldstone, Chas. J. White, Mrs. Schwerin, Miss Schwerin, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Lippman, Mrs. A. Einstein, M. Brown, J. B. Wilson, S. Fleischman, Isaac Russell, H. Scranton, C. C. Walker, A. W. Jones, E. Hamilton, F. White, G. G. Fisk, J. S. Whiting, Mrs. Slager and nurse, A. H. Campbell, W. M. Hart, M. Boys, Mrs. Boys, J. Jagar, wife and child, Miss McCommon, Miss Rosa Lewis, C. T. Chase, Thomas H. Stone, P. C. Elkins, A. Lewis, Colonel Gill, G. F. Borra, E. Johnson, C. A. Schwerin, A. J. Lucas, J. Hamilton, C. B. Simmons, Willie Neill.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Democrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises. 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 42 | Gov. Island. 5 31 | Hell Gate.. 6 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg July 21, and Havre 24th, with mdse. and 427 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly winds first part of passage; latter part fine weather and variable winds; July 31, lat. 43 44, lon. 39 57, passed a wreck, keel up, copper bottom, apparently a brig or schooner; [illegible]

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 164 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. [illegible]

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced strong N. E. winds south of Hatteras.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

[illegible]

Schr. Henry, (of Millbridge,) Merritt, Shulee, N. S., July 15, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Gonder, Alexandria, for Hoboken.

Schr. Central America, Wallace, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Wm. H. Gommer, Egbert, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with railroad ties to Goodspeed & White.

Schr. L. A. Baylis, Baylis, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Monitor, Robinson, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Salmon, Gloucester, with fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Sophia R. Jameson, Jameson, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Munson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Florence, Brockway, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Lincoln, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. Hamburg, Prescott, Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Cow Bay 2 ds., with coal to Block House Mining Co.

Schr. Clara, Allen, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Giraffe, Parker, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan McDevett, McGinniss, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Scott, George's Banks, with fish to S. E. Miller.

Schr. Nevada, Baker, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Plymouth, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. E. Snow, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Brown, Millbridge, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Blake, South Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. Willie Johnson, Corson, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Nancy Smith, Boyd, Anguilla 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Victory, (of Nassau,) Clark, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Richardson, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Georgetown, &c., for Hoboken.

Schr. Old Zach, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Raynor, Portland, with lumber to master; is anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Henley, Portland, with lumber to master; is anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. George, Hunt, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Abigail, Forrester, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Henderson, Baltimore for Hoboken.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. D. A. Perry, Holt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Undine, Martin, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. C. Crandall, Rogers, Millstone Point.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.
Schr. Mariner, Davis, Greenwich.
Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Sanwich.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. James McGee, Stevens, Hartford.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Anna J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Brown, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hero, Poole, Salem.
Schr. Isaac Merritt, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Brown, Bridgeport.
Schr. Willie Gray, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, McCarty, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. C. Hayes, Davis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ripple, Stevens, Nantucket.
Schr. Montevue, Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. G. A. Brandreth, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, Pratt, Providence.
Schr. Midnight, Robinson, Norwalk, for Rondout.
Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Averill, Branford.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Thames, Layton, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Gypsy, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Pawtucket.
Schr. John Manlove, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Coleman, Rockport.
Schr. Globe, Dearing, Fall River.
Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Mist, Meaney, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. Caroline C., Powell, Providence.
Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Woodruff, Nantucket.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Rouke, Virginia.
Schr. Reindeer, Wilson, Nantucket.
Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.
Schr. Cicero, Williams, Providence.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Dearing, Taunton.
Schr. Hasc, McGindley, Greenwich.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Riverdale, Norwood, Gloucester.
Schr. Josephine, Whittemore, Dennis.
Schr. Manantico, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Americus, Dixon, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ripple, Jones, South Amboy, for Taunton.
Sloop Blackstone, Norwood, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., hazy off shore.

Below.

Bark Guerje Marie, (Dutch,) Fiena, from Rotterdam June 12. Was spoken Aug. 3, off Fire Island.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Jensen, from Havre, 38 ds. out.—(By pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 18.)

Ship Importer, (of Liverpool,) Lowther, from Newport, Eng., June 21.

By Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—Arr. steamers Tonawanda, Philadelphia; America, Baltimore; schr. Ella, Rockland.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. ships Dorset, from Calcutta; Kearsarge, from do.; bark Agate, from London; brig Mary, Le Blanc, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—Arr. steamer Louisburg, Jacksonville for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Faith, from Rio, for orders.

Sld. bark Columbia, City Point for London; brig Alice, Norfolk for West Indies; Coast Survey steamer Bibb, for Cape Hatteras.

Passed out, brig Chesapeake, Demerara; schrs. Valeria, Cardenas; A. E. Campbell, Georgetown for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 1, A. M.—Arr. schr. Susan, Boston for New-York.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Carrie Meyer, Boston for Georgetown, D. C.; Bramhall, New-York for Boston.

Also sld. brigs John Pierce and Eva N. Johnson; schrs. Coral and A. S. Cannon.

P. M.—Arr. and sld. schrs. M. E. Graham, Saco for Philadelphia; M. & E. Henderson, and John McAdam, Boston for New-Bedford.

Passed by, schr. Sallie B., Philadelphia for Boston.

2d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. John Cadwallader, Salem for Philadelphia; William P. Cox, Plymouth for do.; Kate E. Rich, Boston for do.; yacht Idler, (of New-York,) from Mt. Desert for Newport.

Sld. schr. Moses Patten.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Cld. steamers Wm. P. Clyde and Volunteer, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Tweed—Schr., hence for Nassau, 10 ds. out, July 28, lat. 32 12, lon. 70 30.

At Baracoa, July 24, schr. Frank Howard, for New-York in 10 ds.

Toledo—Schr., from —— for Cardenas, July 28, lat. 28, lon. 74 25.

Antelope—Fishing schr., with 50 bbls. black fish oil, and 20 do. sperm, June 27, lat. 29, lon. 53 07.

Sanspareil—Br. ship, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, July 9, lat. 42 34, lon. 54 40.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, July 24, brig Louis Clark, discharging, to sail for Turk's Island; bark Princess, for New-York, sailed day previous.

At Cienfuegos, July 27, bark Florence Peters, for New-York, to sail next day; brig Mary C. Comery, for do. do.

At Guantanamo, July 13, brig Almon Rowell, from Portland, discharging.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 28th ulto. report the United States steamer Seminole in port there.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 3.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF FANS! COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

CHARLES MEYEN & CO.

GERMAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 37 PARK-ROW, CORNER BEEKMAN-ST.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1869.

I regret to inform my patrons and the public in general that my partner, Mr. CHARLES MEYEN, was accidentally drowned on the beach of Southampton, L. I., on Thursday, July 29.

The business of CHARLES MEYEN & CO. will be continued unchanged and under the same firm by the undersigned, and I trust that the patronage bestowed upon the firm collectively will now be transferred upon me.

CHARLES MAYNE, Firm CHARLES MEYEN & CO.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 463, Aug. 3, 1869.

13, 9, 41, 28, 56, 62, 39, 17, 3, 6, 8, 45, 34.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 464, Aug. 3, 1869.

50, 24, 41, 62, 69, 66, 5, 71, 58, 40, 21, 16, 23, 6.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 487, Aug. 3, 1869.

41, 30, 51, 55, 19, 25, 20, 24, 31, 64, 10, 23, 38.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 488, Aug. 3, 1869.

26, 73, 64, 71, 63, 66, 47, 44, 39, 24, 7, 17, 6, 14.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF THE

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., HON. OLIVER H. PALMER, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES and HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

UPON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

EMBRACING

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

TOGETHER WITH LETTERS FROM

HON. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its Agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office, in the City of New-York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the President,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this Company, and the amount and character of the same, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its Policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach, whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business, and expected to meet its obligations in the future, was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles, and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies, and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined, by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted, or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their Report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an Insurance Company, so likely to mislead as the words *Obligations* and *Assets*. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than *two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars*, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than *thirty-two millions*.

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not *simultaneous*—that is, that the obligations are *prospective* and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are *present* and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate: if a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent. per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.952381, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the Report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the Mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of Life Assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your Company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied, they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.
(Signed) A. E. CHURCH, Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this Report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:

HON. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents, could have been built up under any other auspices. This Company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this Company failed or been mismanaged, it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other Companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness.

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The Committee consider it to be due to the officers of the Company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The Committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice-President and of the subordinate officers of the Company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church, that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President, they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has annually been unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the Company was in the feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he finds it, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
DAVID HOADLEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, or other person interested in the subject of Life Insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The Company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

ASSETS OVER $33,000,000 00 CASH,

Furnishes every approved description of Life and Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages offered by all other Companies with unequaled financial security.

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